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HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT THE HAGUE

1586—1929

TOGETHER WITH

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY TINNE,
A MEMBER OF WHICH,
JOHN ABRAHAM TINNE,
FOUNDED THE PRESENT CHURCH BUILDING.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES IN HOLLAND AND ENGLAND

BIJ

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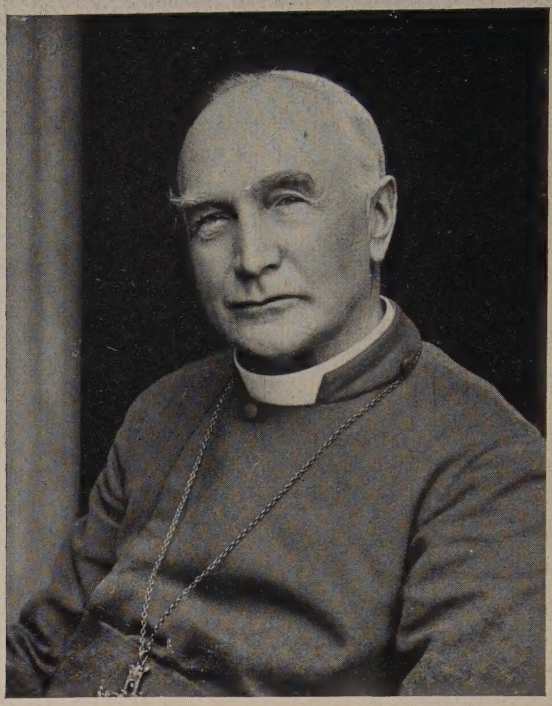
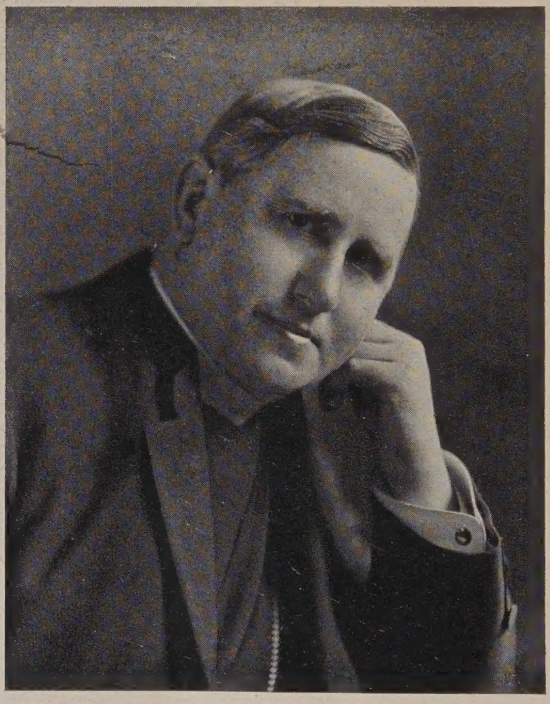
W. D. MEINEMA — DELFT (HOLLAND) — 1929

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT THE HAGUE
1586—1929.



1. The Right-Honorable and Right-Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D. Lord Bishop of London.



2. The Right-Reverend Staunton Batty, D.D. Bishop of Fulham.

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To the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Arhur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D. D. Lord Bishop of London.

And to the Right Reverend Staunton Batty, D. D. Bishop of Fulham, Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe,

This Book is most Respectfully Dedicated.

CONTENTS.

		Page
Forword		11
Introductory Note		13
Chapter I.	The English Church at The Hague, 1586—1822	15
Chapter II.	The English Church sold at public auction and demolished in 1840	40
Chapter III.	The Anglican Church re-established at The Hague. In the Kleine Hout Str. 1844—1846	48
Chapter IV.	The Anglican Church in the Kazerne Str. 1846—1873	59
Chapter V.	The Anglican Church in de Van den Bosch Str. 1873 to the present day	66
Chapter VI.	The property of the former English Church at The Hague, especially the Silver Communion Plate	91
Chapter VII.	The Tinne family. History and Genealogy	96

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.	Contract of 1626 with the German Nation to use the English Church	105
Appendix II.	Royal Decree of King William I of January 8th, 1822, suspending the English Church at The Hague. (In Dutch and English)	108
Appendix III.	Royal Decree of King William II, of May 25th, 1844, granting a licence for the exercise of Public Worship in the English language according to the tenets of the Anglican Church at The Hague. (In Dutch and English)	110

Appendix IV. Articles of Association of the Anglican Church at The Hague. (In Dutch and English) 111

Appendix V. Royal Decree of Queen Wilhelmina of April 8th, 1905, returning the Silver Communion Plate. (In Dutch and English) 117

Appendix VI. Inventory of tablets, stained glass windows, etc. in the present Anglican Church 119

Appendix VII. List of Chaplains of the English Church 1595—1929 and of office holders 1851—1929 122

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1.	The Right Honorable and Right Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D., Lord Bishop of London	Frontispiece
2.	The Right Rev. Staunton Batty. D.D., Bishop of Fulham	„ „
		Facing Page
3.	The English Church in Noordeinde at The Hague. 1595	16
4.	Idem. Interior	16
5.	Chronological Roll of the Revd. Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the English Church at The Hague from the year 1595 to 1811	26
6.	Part of design on the Chronological Roll	26
7.	Memorial glass in the Municipal Museum The Hague	26
8.	Part of design on the Chronological Roll	26
9.	Archibald Campbell (1806—1869)	48
10.	The Anglican Church at The Hague, Kazerne Str. Exterior, 1844	48
11.	Idem. Interior	48
12.	The Anglican Church at The Hague, Van den Bosch Str.	72
13.	Idem. Interior	72
14.	Idem. The Sanctuary	72
15.	Idem. The Altar	72
16.	Rev. Edw. Brine. B.A.	88
17.	Rev. H. Ratford. B.A.	88
18.	Rev. R. A. C. Bevan. M.A.	88
19.	Canon F. W. Mervyn. M.A.	88
20.	Rev. D. Wright	88
21.	Rev. A. G. Fenn M.B.C.M. (Edin)	88
22.	Rev. H. M. Williams. M.A.	88
23.	Rev. R. Frew. D.D.	88
24.	The Silver Communion Plate of the old English Church at The Hague.	91

25. The residence of Mr. P. F. Tinne, Lange Voorhout no. 32, The Hague 96
26. 't Huis Bouquet, a 16th century castle at Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht near Dordrecht 96
27. Johan Abraham Tinne (1742—1808) 96
28. John Abraham Tinne (1807—1884) 96
29. Philip Frederic Tinne (1772—1844) 96
30. Coat of arms of the Tinne family 96
31. Alexandrine Pieternella Françoise Tinne (1835—1869) 96

FOREWORD.

The History of the English Church at The Hague covers a period of over three centuries. The present building in the Van den Bosch Straat is well known to all British and American residents and many who no longer live here will have pleasant memories of the services held there.

My own interest was aroused by seeing the name of Tinne as the founder of the Church, a name, which had become familiar to me during my long residence in Dutch Guiana; when there, I frequently visited British Guiana where the Tinne family held Government positions many years ago. Enquiries proved that there was no complete history of the Church, though there are several interesting and useful articles concerning the oldest English Church by Mr. C. M. Wildeman; these appeared in Dutch periodicals[1]) and with one exception, were written in that language. The one written in English was compiled chiefly from an old Church Register.

Jonkheer C. A. van Sypesteyn wrote a short article[2]); the Rev. W. Stevens wrote „The History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam" and included in it a short sketch of the English Church at The Hague.

Concerning the history of the Church from 1844 to the present day, nothing has ever been published and it has been my great privilege from all these sources, as well as from personal investigations of the Royal, Municipal and

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[1]) Maandblad van het genealogisch en heraldisch genootschap „De Nederlandsche Leeuw";

1893, 11de Jaargang; Doop- en Trouwboek der Engelsche kerk te 's-Gravenhage, met enkele aanteekeningen, W. P. Wildeman en J. C. van der Meulen.

1899, 17de Jaargang.

1900, 18de Jaargang; De familie Tinne, W. M. C. Regt, te Oudshoorn.

1918, 36ste Jaargang.

De Navorscher, Vol. XLV (1895); Bijdrage tot de geschiedenis der Presbyteriaansche kerk te 's-Gravenhage, M. G. Wildeman.

[2]) Haagsche Jaarboekje, 1889 blz. 58/63. De voormalige Engelsche Kerk te 's-Gravenhage, Jhr. J. C. van Sypesteyn.

Church Archives and from family notes, to compile a short history covering the entire period.

I have met with most kind assistance from all sides, including the British Legation, various State Departments, and many private individuals connected with the Church, as also from the Chaplains both past and present.

I also had the privilege of meeting Mr. H. W. Tinne (the only surviving son of the donor of the Church) who was exceedingly kind in enlisting the help and interest of many other members of the family, including Mr. J. A. Tinne, M. P. Mr. H. W. Tinne kindly furnished me with particulars and photographs of paintings without which the book would have been incomplete. Many of the photographs of old prints and oil-paintings were made by Mr. J. A. P. Huysers, 40 Nassau Odyck St., The Hague.

I wish to tender my sincerest thanks to all who have so kindly helped me, especially to Dr. W. Roosegaarde Bisschop LL. D. London, who has rendered most valuable assistance by translating the legal documents.

Any further information on points of interest in any way connected with the Church, will be gladly received. There are still many things with regard to which information is either incomplete or lacking altogether.

As the net profits of the sale of the book will be for the benefit of the Church Funds it is hoped that it may find a wide circle of readers.

August 1929. FRED. OUDSCHANS DENTZ.

The Hague, Holland.
163, Obrechtstraat.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

There remains yet to be written the history of the organisation, in various parts of Europe, of Church services in the English tongue for residents and visitors from Great Britain. It will be a story fascinating and amazing.

As a single contribution to that history, it is appropriate that this attempt has been made to record the vicissitudes of organised English Church services in the Hague, for the most fruitful field to the historian will be the records that deal with affairs in the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The earliest services, apart from those held by Chaplains of Ambassadors, usually in the house of the Ambassador, were organised in the towns connected with the Merchant Adventurers. The next chapter was opened when persecution drove out of England many of those dissenting from the established Church. Almost inevitably the Netherlands was their chief refuge. The third stage was reached when British troops landed in the Netherlands to lend support to the States in their struggle against Spain. With the troops came Chaplains, some loyal to the establishment, others favouring presbyterianism.

The result was the assumption in most quarters of extreme liberty as regards the character of the services. Complaints by loyal adherents of the established Church were many and frequent. James I and Charles I both attempted to reduce the clergy ministering to congregations in the Netherlands to something like conformity. Bishop, afterwards Archbishop Laud was unceasing in his endeavours to the same end, but without very great success. It was due to his zeal that, as Bishop of London, he secured an order in council placing all chaplaincies overseas in his jurisdiction — an arrangement which, as concerning North and Central Europe, persists to this day.

The reader will see for himself, as he peruses this history, that the English Church at the Hague could not be strictly identified with the Church of England prior to 1822. That some of the Chaplains were rigid Churchmen is no doubt

true. S. Higgs, Chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia at the Hague 1627—1638, proceeded to the deanery of Lichfield, and was sufficiently unbending as to be deprived during the Civil War. Such men were exceptions, one had almost written „accidents". Laud's opinion of them generally is not difficult to discover; „Such swarms of wasps (for bees they are not) are flown over to those parts and with such clamours against our Church affairs . . . The Church of England hath not suffered of late any way so much, as by their base and libellous both tongues and pens, for which God forgive them."

The great bulk of the book deals with that part of the history when the congregation was definitely part of the Anglican Church. It is interesting as illustrating three points which occur again and again in places where a Church of England congregation is established.

The first is the eagerness generally shown to establish, if by any means possible, a place where men can worship in their own tongue and under the form to which they have been accustomed.

The second is the fact that so often, despite sacrifices to which Churchmen at home are strangers, the attempt cannot succeed without help from outside. It is at this point that the Colonial and Continental Church Society has done so much for the English Church on the Continent of Europe.

Lastly it exhibits one among many instances of extreme liberality on the part of an individual or a family to the Church. Nowhere more than on the Continent has such liberality been displayed.

The Author is to be congratulated for having secured for publication many important documents dealing with the affairs of the church in the nineteenth century and in being able to produce the excellent illustrations which many will be glad to have.

London, May 1929.

F. BATE,
Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

CHAPTER I.

As long as we are on earth we need to have these Churches for God's worship Let us thank God for them, and show our thankfulness by frequently using them.

Rev. THOMAS TURNER.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS. The connection between Great Britain and the Netherlands goes back many centuries; as early as 1285 the Dutch Government conferred certain immunities upon such subjects of King Edward I as chose to settle in the Low Countries, in return for the privilege of fishing on the English Coast. The United Provinces soon became the great Emporium for trade and merchants from all nations flocked there in quest of gain. During the 14th and 15th centuries Bruges was the centre of commerce and a century later Antwerp, the successful rival of Venice, was one of the most prosperous commercial centres in the Netherlands, almost 500 vessels entering her ports daily.

In mercantile pursuits Britain took an important share; merchants and traders settled in the Netherlands and all the important English Irish and Scottish families had their own Chaplains with them. The Dutch Government gave them every assistance in providing for themselves and their families the advantages of a fixed Ministry. Hence the origin of many of the English Churches in Holland. In the Isle of Walcheren alone, three British congregations flourished, Vere being the staple port for the Kingdom of Scotland. The British also settled in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Delft and The Hague. In addition to the influence of commerce came the military campaigns; at the end of the 16th century Queen Elizabeth sent 6000 troops under the command of the Earl of Leicester to assist the United Provinces against the tyranny of Philip II of Spain. England also advanced large sums of money and as security for the repayment of these loans the towns of Flushing, Brielle and the fortress of Rammekens were given up to her and were held in pledge from 1585—1616. The Scottish Brigade, raised in 1595 served valiantly under the Princes

of Orange. This large army of English and Scottish soldiers stationed in different parts of the Netherlands always had its full complement of Chaplains and in the course of time these clergymen formed themselves into an ecclesiastical body. They were spoken of as the Synod of the British clergy in the United Provinces. British Churches existed in not less than twenty-one towns, viz.: Amsterdam, Arnhem, Bergen-op-Zoom, Bois-le-Duc, Breda, the Brielle, Bruges, Brussels, Delft, Dordrecht, Gorinchem, Haarlem, The Hague, Heusden, Leyden, Middelburg, Ostend, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Vere and Zwolle.

BEGINNING OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH 1586; FIRST FOR SOLDIERS. We hear of an English Church at The Hague for the first time in the year 1585, when the English Ambassador was temporarily granted the use of the former Roman Catholic Chapel of the Sacrament Hospital, in Noordeinde [1]), close to the Plaats [1]). This privilege was accorded in order that the Chaplain to the Embassy might hold religious services for the Earl of Leicester's soldiers (Dec. 1585—Dec. 1587); in 1595 it was extended to include the entire English community.

THE BUILDING. This building, to be known henceforth as the English Church, had been in existence for about 150 years. The Sacrament Guild House was founded in 1440 on the East side of the Oude Molstraat, for the purpose of taking in old and crippled members of the Sacrament Guild. This Guild was a Church Institution with its own Committee of Management consisting of a deacon and four members. About ten years later a chapel which was noted for the beauty and elegance of its architecture and decoration, was built behind the Hospital, for the use of the patients.

In 1532 Charles V presented to this chapel, as well as to the Groote Kerk, a window of painted glass, the cost of which was thirty florins. This sum was advanced by Jan Forier and was to be repaid from the fines levied on the confiscated goods of the „heretics" as appears in an act dated June 2nd 1553 and drawn up in the name of the Emperor by his Stadholder, Count van Hoogstraten.

After the Reformation, the Institution came under the rule of the Magistrate and the Chapel lost its original significance,

[1]) Street names.

3. The English Church in Noordeinde, The Hague, 1595.
From de Riemer's Beschrijving van 's-Gravenhage.

4. Annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Latin School in the English Church at The Hague. — Etching by Maria Margareta La Fargue in the Municipal Archives.

the Sacrament Guild House becoming a Municipal Institution.

It was at this time that permission was given for the Chaplain of the Embassy and other English clergy, both those living in Holland as well as those coming from England, to hold services there. It was not till 30 years later that a resident Chaplain was appointed.

From 1595 till November 1822 the English Government continued to take an interest in the Church, contributing annually, a portion of the chaplain's stipend; in the latter years of the Church's existence this grant was £ 30 sterling.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE DUTCH STATES. On February 18th, 1610 on the recommendation of Ambassador Weywood and Colonel Horace Vere, the States of Holland made the officiating clergyman at The Hague the gift of a sum of 500 florins on the distinct understanding that it was to form no precedent; it was given „in consideration of his past services, his good reputation and the singular edification of his ministry." [1])

COMMON INTEREST WITH THE CONTRA-REMONSTRANTEN IN 1616. When the differences in the Reformed Church became so sharp that a decisive and violent break took place, the Contra-Remonstranten received permission from the States of Holland to make use of the English Chapel. Through the influence of the Remonstrant fraction, the Orthodox clergyman was removed from his office and religious services were forbidden for those who continued to adhere to that sect. This strict Gomaristic Section held services at Ryswyk [2]), but when this proved too inconvenient they obtained permission to use the English Chapel where their first service was held on Jan. 22nd, 1617. They were not, however, allowed to form a separate Church Council.

The large congregation speedily outgrew the building and moreover they desired the restoration of their religious rights; they accordingly took possession of the Klooster Kerk on July 9th. 1617. This building had previously been used as an arsenal and munition foundry. After this the partial connection with the English Church came to an end.

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[1]) De Riemer, Beschrijving van 's-Gravenhage, 1730, vol. 1, pp. 413/415.

[2]) A small village in the neighbourhood of The Hague.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF BOHEMIA IN HOLLAND. In April 1621 Frederick V of Bohemia, having been driven from the palatinate after a reign of one winter, (hence his nickname „Winter King") took refuge in Holland. He had married Elizabeth „Queen of Hearts" the daughter of James I of England; from this House of Brunswick-Hanover the present King of England is descended.

Among the followers of Elizabeth and Frederick were two clergymen, Ludovicus Amararius, and Theobald Mauritius, who preached for the Queen in English. After some years they received permission to hold services and to teach in the English Chapel, on condition that the collection money was given to the Elders and Deacons of the existing Church.

COMMON INTEREST WITH THE GERMANS. In this way a common interest was soon established between the Germans and the English. The deliberations in July 1626, when they obtained this permission, led to an agreement being signed on Dec. 25th, 1626 which lasted for many years. In this agreement it is clearly stated that the thirty years possession of the building which the English Church had enjoyed, created no rights of sole ownership, and it should always remain at the disposal of the municipal authorities.

DUTCH CHURCH IN LONDON. In this respect the English subjects in the Netherlands were not so fortunate as the Netherlanders living in England, for on July 24th, 1550 Edward VI granted them the right to found a Dutch Church in London, and they were given in perpetuity part of the cloister of the Augustine Friars, which had been dissolved. To the present day this has remained their undisputed property. The first service was held there on Sept. 21st, 1550.

INTEREST OF KING CHARLES I IN THE ENGLISH CHURCHES IN HOLLAND. We learn from the following communication which was addressed to the synod of the British Clergy, [1]), that King Charles took an interest in the Churches in the Netherlands.

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[1]) Van Aitzema, Saken van Staet en oorlogh, Vol. I. pp. 765/768, translated by Stevens in History of the Scottish Church Rotterdam, 1833, p. 250.

To the Synod of the English and Scottish Clergy in the Netherlands, the annexed articles were exhibited and delivered this nineteenth day of May 1628 in the name of King Charles I by the Right Honourable Dudley Carleton, Baron of Imbercourt, H. M. Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces.

I. It is His Majesty's pleasure that the aforesaid clergymen do not interfere either in making or composing, much less in publishing or giving out, any new liturgy or fixed form of prayer for their congregations.

II. That they shall in no wise undertake to exercise the power of ordination, but that both of them, the English as well as the Scottish Ministers, shall receive Holy Orders from their own Mother Church, established in these kingdoms, and admit none into any pastoral charge, but such as have been so set apart.

III. That they shall introduce no novelties in any rites or ceremonies relating either to the actual admission of lawful clergymen to their pastoral offices or such as might be used in any other sacred ordinance whatever.

IV. That they shall not presume to meddle with any point of doctrine but confine themselves to the doctrinal points already recognised by the English and German Churches.

V. His Majesty is well satisfied that they will carefully observe the directions which His Royal father King James, formerly issued: namely to prevent the assumption of the pastoral office by any who have not been clothed with that sacred character; that they examine into, severely censure, and endeavour effectually to repress every known species of immorality and His Majesty further enjoins them to keep a watchful eye on those who write books or pamphlets derogatory to the Church or to the State of England, and to use every means to prevent them.

VI. In case of any difficulty or doubt arising about the meaning of due execution of the above particulars, that they shall address themselves to His Majesty's Ambassador, or agent, for the time being, who will always have or be able to obtain such instruction from his Royal Master, whereby such a pious work shall be suitably coutenanced and promoted.

D. CARLETON.

INCREASE IN THE YEARLY STIPEND OF THE ENGLISH CHAPLAIN. The English Chaplain had previously received an annual grant of 300 Flemish pounds; in 1626, by resolution of the States of Holland and West-Friesland, this was increased to 500 Flemish pounds.

THE ENGLISH RECEIVE PERMISSION TO ELECT THEIR OWN CHAPLAIN. In the same year the Church was also accorded the privilege of choosing its own Chaplain; „On the advice of the Lords in Council, concerning the request of the English Church at The Hague, it is agreed that the sum of three hundred florins be granted to their Church as subsidy and that they be allowed to choose their

own Minister for the Church. The payment to be made by order and on account of the Lords in Council."

THE FIRST RESIDENT CHAPLAIN. The first resident Chaplain was John Wing [1]), who had already taken services in the English Church in 1595. He came from Flushing and was installed by John Forbes [2]), English Chaplain at Delft, on May 11th, 1627.

NOMINATION OF A CHURCH COUNCIL. He immediately formed a Church Council consisting of the Elders William Colwall, Thomas Fletcher, Henry Sharpe and Samuel Netherwood; and the Deacons John Harvey, Thomas Langton, John Shortis and Henry Lamborne.

Thomas Melbourne was appointed Reader and Frans Corbitt Verger. The unbroken history of the Church can be traced from this time. There were ten Chaplains before the time that the Church was suspended in 1822 and since that time there have been seven incumbents. [3])

ERECTION OF ORGAN, GALLERIES ETC. In the course of years the English community spent large sums of money on the building and this in spite of the fact that in 1627 the Authorities at The Hague refused to recognize that they had any right of sole ownership.

In 1627 the sum of 1281 florins 10 stivers was subscribed; it was spent in beautifying the Church and in erecting a gallery. One thousand florins was also spent in putting in an organ, for which a contract was made with Gerardus Steevens on Sept. 25th, 1751. It was to be ready by Easter 1752. A further contract was made with F. van Groenevelt to carry out the woodcarving and to make the organ-case. This was to cost 500 florins and was to be completed by the same time as the organ.

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[1]) Mr. Wing, a pious man, an edifying preacher was first at Sandwich, latterly Chaplain to the „Merchant adventurers of England, resident at Hamburg", in 1620 he was in Flushing in the renewed English church. He exerted himself much for the good of his people till he was removed to the Hague in 1627. Stevens, History, 1833, p, 294.

[2]) John Forbes, a son of William Forbes of Corse and father to the Bishop of Caithness, was one of the six Ministers, banished from Scotland for holding the famous Assembly at Aberdeen. He died in Holland about the year 1634. Stevens, History, 1833, p. 294.

[3]) See appendix VII.

In 1679 six new seats were built against the wall of the Hospital, three on each side of the door. The contractor was the cabinetmaker Philip van Leeuwen who carried out the work for 315 florins; in 1680 he received a further sum of 331 florins and six stivers for other work and Frederick van Tongeren was paid 70 fl. for woodcarving.

For many years the chaplain of the Queen of Bohemia, Dr. William Stamp, preached in the Church by order of the Queen and in full accord with the wishes of the congregation, but his successor Dr. George Mortry refused to bind himself and declined to preach more than once in three or four weeks.

According to the Minutes of Jan. 10th, 1656 it was decided to devote the sum of 5 Fl. out of every collection to obtaining a preacher in his stead; this payment continued to be the custom for many years.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

For many years, the Queen of Bohemia supported the Church as far as was in her power (it must not be forgotten that the Court of Bohemia suffered from a chronic lack of funds), but in 1658 she withdrew all her interest in the affairs of the community for the following reason:

When George Downing came to The Hague in that year as ambassador of Protector Cromwell, he learned that both clergymen were still accustomed to pray for King Charles II and his family. He was highly indignant and so influenced the Council of State, that in July of that year both preachers were forbidden to pray for Charles Stuart, as the Prince of Wales was then called. The Rev. George Beaumont obeyed immediately, but the other, a Scot, refused, preferring to lose his position.

When the Queen of Bohemia heard that there would no longer be prayers for her family, she declared that she would never again enter the Church; she had the curtains, the bibles and the cushions taken away from her seat and absented herself. Later on she allowed the preacher to understand that she would come to Church if he would refrain from alluding to politics, but this had no result, for the Rev. G. Beaumont carried his obedience so far that, though not actually offering prayers for Cromwell, he did not hesitate to make known that England was becoming most prosperous under his rule. As a result Downing used his influence with Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary, to secure for

the English Church an annuity of £ 150, which was not however paid out after the restoration of Charles II.

The Queen of Bohemia attended Church no more, and left in 1660 for London where she died on Feb. 22nd, 1662. Before her departure however, she sent a sum of Fl. 250 to the Church Council to be used for the poor among the congregation. It was decided that each of the poor should receive some portion of Her Majesty's gift; those in receipt of weekly alms received 12 stivers, and a few others were also recipients of a small gift. In the meeting of June 10th it was resolved that there be ,,also written a letter of humble thanks to her Royal Majesty for her liberall munificence."

THE SUPPORT OF WILLIAM AND MARY STUART.

When William the Stadholder married Mary Stuart of England, a number of ladies and gentlemen came to live at The Hague and the Church received much support, especially of a financial nature. Princess Mary was a member of the congregation and a great benefactor. In 1680 the Princess of Orange commanded the clergyman to request the Burgomaster of The Hague to have separate seats built for her and her suite, and in such a way, that by her eventual attendance no disturbance to the public should ensue. This request was speedily acceded to by the authorities, as is recorded in ,,The acts and resolutions of the Consistory, beginning with the Ministery of the Rev. Philip Macdonald de Bowie[1]), who was inducted and confirmed into his ministry on the sixth day of December st: nov. 1676."

,,In the year 1680 about the above-mentioned time Her Highness the Princes of Orange ordered Mr. Philip Macdonald de Bowie to go to the Burgomaisters of The Hague and in her name desire them that they would be pleased to cause some convenient seats to be made for Herself and these of her family, that whensoever she came to serve Almighty God at this our church, she might not give any the least disturbance to others or have them turned out of their seats, the which commission he with all due respect undertook. Accordingly he went to wait upon the Burgomaisters mett together at the Stadhouse and deliverd the particulars of his commission from Her Highnesse to them.

The which they instantly complied with, and they entreated him withall to assure Her Highnesse of their readinesse to

[1]) His name is later always written Bowie.

serve Her not onely in this, but on all other occasions,

The which he promised to doe,

Accordingly the very day after, he acquainted Her Hignesse with it,

Mr. Philip Macdonald de Bowie was likewise desired by the Burgomaisters that he would be pleased to informe their Architect Mr. van Swieten what and how many seats ought to be made for Her Hignesses use, and these of her family, and to give his assistance from time to time.

The which he undertook to doe,

After this the Burgomaisters sent for their Architect Mr. van Swieten and commanded him to draw a model or to make a draught of four seats the uppermost of them covered over head, and to take the advice of Mr. Philip Macdonald de Bowie, Minister of the English Congregation.

When the model was made and drawn, Mr. van Swieten offered it to the Burgermaisters, when they perused it, and found withall that the uppermost seat for the use of their Highnesses was much raised (as it ought to be) and that the pulpit was old, too narrow and low, they then gave orders to Mr. van Swieten that a new pulpit should be made,

Here it is to be observed, that when Mr. John Price first entered upon his Ministry, all the seats, forms, and galleries did belong to this English consistory.

But some years after, the Magistrates ordered six new seats to be made over against the pulpit at the North Wall at the Chapel towards the Churches alley, the entrance into them being directly over against the pulpit, three seats at the right hand and three at the left hand of the entrance, the two uppermost seats being covered overhead and all six of the same length.

The wood of the old seats which were broken down was returned to this our English consistory and disposed of by them as their own proper goods.

To make room for Her Highnesses seat and those of her family, all the forms near the great Church door and before the stairs that goe up to the galleries, all of them belonging to the English consistory, were taken away and disposed of by the consistory.

Three new seats being during the Ministry of Mr. Price made by order of the Magistrates and paid for by them were removed from their old place and placed near to the staires of the great Church door, and a fourth uppermost

seat added, covered over head, called the Magistrates and Advocates seat.

The other seats made at the same time with the former and likewise paid for by the Magistrates were cut shorter and an uppermost ,,Waanschotslat'' was made for the King of England's Ambassador, in the place of that which was formerly erected and paid for by the English consistory, and which was by mistake broken down.''

Sir William Temple, then Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of England, asked the Magistrate at The Hague to be allotted a seat for himself and his retinue, which request was willingly granted. The seats of the Prince and Princess of Orange were covered by a canopy ornamented with woodcarving, which also bore their respective coats of arms.

When Princess Mary and her husband Prince William ascended the throne of England, the Queen manifested her partiality to this Church by procuring for it from the Exchequer an annuity of thirty pounds sterling for the maintenance of public worship. When the first grant was made it was stated that the sum was to be given in perpetuity to the English Consistory at The Hague so long as it was served by a Presbyterian Minister.

A SECOND CHAPLAIN. On the 7th of April 1688, the States of Holland, on the recommendation, it is believed, of the Prince of Orange, and in accordance with the wishes of the Consistory, instituted a second Charge in this Church. Mr. David Blair, then residing at Leyden, being unanimously chosen, conditionally accepted the offer.

Appearing on June 19th before the Consistory and the Deputies of the Classis, he desired that ,,whereas he was rooted into the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and that among them no minister was bound to observe the festival days, or to use the forms, that therefore he might if possible be dispensed of the same, and that the words in the act of the Call or Election relating thereunto be left out; declaring that in such case, he was ready forthwith to sign the instrument or act of election, and in the name of God thankfully to accept the same.''

,,All which particulars being duly pondered, it was agreed and resolved by the Consistory, with the assistance and advice of the reverend Classis, to grant this desire and request of Dr. Blair, partly for the reasons alleged, partly

for other weighty considerations known both to the deputies forementioned and all other members of the Consistory; but with this condition that hence no consequence ever afterwards shall be drawn in respect to others.

Dr. Bowie, in order to ensure the services and to remove the conscientious scruples of so respectable a colleague, voluntarily offered to preach as formerly on festival days and besides whensoever the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be administered, elders and deacons to be invested, or people to be married, and to read the forms used in these Churches, that so the resolution and decree of the Great and Mighty States of Holland and West Friesland, concerning the Liturgy of the Dutch Church in general, and appointed also particularly by their Lordships in relation to our Church, might be obeyed and punctually observed in this our Congregation" [1]).

Mr. Blair upon the 20th of the following June was regularly inducted as joint pastor. He did not however remain here more than eighteen months, for in December 1689 he accepted an appointment, offered him by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, as pastor to one of the Churches in that city.

EXPENSES OF THE HOLY COMMUNION. The expenses for the Holy Communion in the Walloon Church were paid by the King Stadholder, and the Consistory of the English Church decided to ask the Rev. P. M. Bowie to approach the King with a view to obtaining the same favour. Mr. Bowie accordingly consulted the Intendant of the palace Mr. des Marets. The request was acceded to and the English Church was granted the value of four loaves and twenty bottles of wine.

SUPPORT OF KING WILLIAM. Queen Mary died on Jan. 7th, 1695, and the Church Council were afraid that her decease might prove a loss to them in many ways. Besides the moral support that she had given to the Church, she had rendered financial aid and the lack of this would have been severely felt. Accordingly, Mr. Bowie wrote concerning this to his friend Dr. Stanley of St. Paul's Cathedral. He received the agreeable news that „His Majesty King William has been graciously pleased not only to continue the late Queen's pensions to a great many other persons, but also that to our Church."

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[1]) Stevens, History, 1833, p. 307/311.

CENTENARY OF THE CHURCH. On Sept. 16th, 1696 the English Church reached the Hundredth anniversary of its existence. The Rev. P. M. Bowie discussed this fact in a meeting held on that date and it was decided to commemorate the event on the 19th day of the month. For this purpose a banquet was given „At the Sign of the Gold Lion", Court Street. At the beginning of the Banquet, Mr. Bowie made a suitable prayer.

„The Minister began with a prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God (the Originall and fountain of all blessings) proper for the subject matter of the day, he likewise declared what gratitude the Consistory and the whole of the English Congregation owed and were bound to pay to the States of Holland and Westvriesland, their Patrons and Benefactors, especially for their bounty and favour not only in erecting, but in protecting this English Congregation hitherto, the Minister concluding with an earnest prayer unto the Great God for the safety and preservation, welfare and prosperity of the Government and State of God's Church in generall, the Churches of this United Provinces and our English Congregation also in particular. The which prayers and thanksgiving being ended the whole company returned the minister their hearty thanks."

In the evening there was a supper and the following day another dinner (Fish dinner).

Every one present paid his share of the commemoration festivities „and therewith ended the jubilee in brotherly love, quiet and peace." In all probability it was for this occasion that a memorial glass was made, engraved withthe arms of The Hague and the inscription „The good union of the Consistory." The glass is 19 centimeters in height, the bowl has a diameter of 73 millimeters and the foot of 77 millimeters [1]).

In 1811 C. G. Lotter, who had been sexton in 1781 and was appointed reader in 1803, commemorated the Centenary by drawing a Chronological Roll decorated with scroll ornamentation. On it he inscribed all the names of the Ministers, Elders and Deacons from 1595 to 1811.

The drawing is 51 by 83 centimeters and was originally protected by glass; it was presented to the Municipal Museum in 1864 by Mr. J. G. van der Kemp and W. Jochems. It is now preserved among the Municipal Archives.

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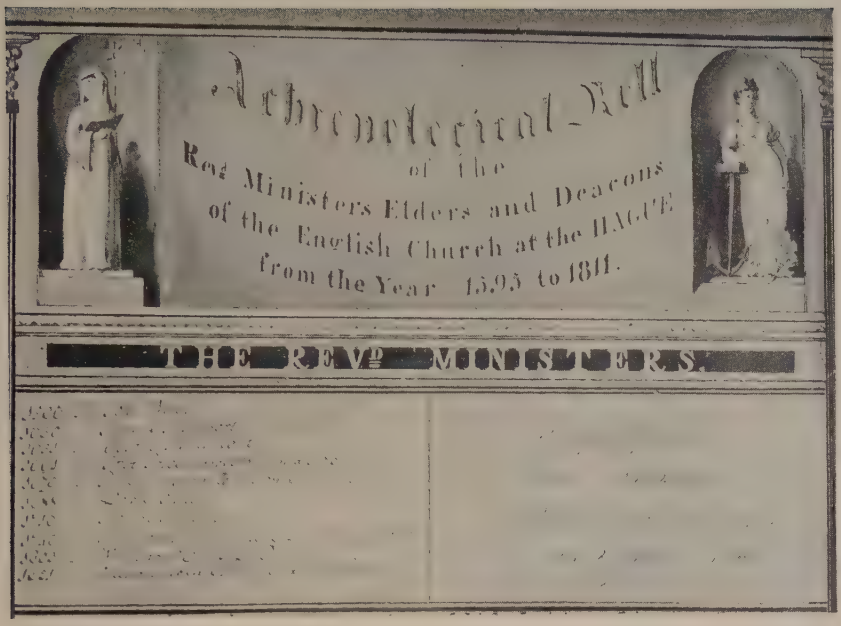
[1]) See catalogue Municipal Museum, The Hague no. 155.


Chronological Roll
of the
Revd Ministers Elders and Deacons
of the English Church at the HAGUE
from the Year 1593 to 1811.
THE REVd MINISTERS.

5. Chronological Roll.
Municipal Archives, The Hague.

6. Part of design on the Chronological Roll.
Municipal Archives, The Hague.

7. Memorial Glass.
Municipal Museum, The Hague.

8. Part of design on the Chronological Roll.
Municipal Archives, The Hague.

There is also a second copy measuring 51 by 65 centimeters. On this Chronological Roll there is also a drawing of a medallon with scroll ornamentation, with the names of Henry Scheurleer 1714 and William Scheurleer 1814 and the representation of an old man sitting under a tree with a boy holding up to him a paper with the dates 1714—1814. It appears from the list that Henry Scheurleer became Deacon in 1714 (in 1721 also Elder) while his namesake William, both belonging to a well known Hague family, was again chosen as Deacon in 1814, having already occupied the office in 1808 and 1809.

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE DUTCH REFORMED AND ENGLISH CHURCHES. The Council of the Dutch Reformed Church also supervised matters connected with the English Churches in the Netherlands. From the Minute Book of the former at The Hague we quote: Matters connected with the English Church:

1639. An eye shall be kept on the English clergyman who is suspected of Socinianism[1]). In particular shall those brothers who understand English take an opportunity of hearing him. March 28th.
A special examination of some particular charges against the English clergyman shall be made. April 6th.
This is postponed until the arrival of the Rev. M. Alting from whom it is thought that something further will be learned concerning the matter. April 11th.

1649. Further enquiries shall be made concerning the English ceremonies. April 2nd.
Note taken of the same, to be spoken of in a full meeting. June 21st.
As there is hope of improvement, it is decided to wait for the present. July 2nd.
The matter appears to be of such great importance that the Church Council consider it necessary to request His Highness to ask that some alteration be made. Sept. 8th.
His Highness promises to do this and shall inform the gentlemen Cats and Dedel so that they can use their influence to have this promise carried out.
The help of the Parliamentary Court of Holland shall be called in against these ceremonies. Oct. 8th.

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[1]) Socinianism, a form of heresy founded by Faustus and Laelius Socinus, who advocated a free examination of the Bible. Their heresy consisted in the denial of Christ as the second Person of the Trinity, which doctrine they considered as detrimentary to the Honour of God. The school flourished in Poland, and was also of considerable strength in Holland (See Bibl. Introd. to Theology, Leiden, 1924, by Prof. L. Knappert, pp. 74 en 102.

1662. The English Church is included in the visitation of the Church as is mentioned in the former Minutes. May 26th.

1663. The time for the Visitation of our Church being come, the Clergyman and Elder are invited at the Synod, to be present at the coming Classis and are also asked to inform the Deacon and the English Church. June 22nd.

1697. Only members of the English Community may be married in the English Church. March 15th.

After the death of Mr. Bowie in 1715 differences arose between the Council of the Dutch Reformed Church and the English Church. The Rev. Milling was offered and accepted the appointment to the English Church (which was unanimous) in December 1715, but he could not be inducted until May 3rd, 1716. Concerning this it is noted: „Now the reason why Mr. Milling was not invested sooner though he was called and accepted the unanimous call of the Consistory on Dec. 26th, 1715 was a dispute that happened betwixt ye deputies of the Dutch Classis at The Hague and the English Consistory, which occasioned a tedious lawsuit, wherein the English Consistory got the better, the particulars of which process may be seen in the original papers that are in the custody of this Consistory."

After the death of Mr. Bowie the English Church invited the Chaplain of the Duchess of Portland to take the services. The Classis at the Hague protested against this as it was against the Church Law of the Netherlands for any one who had not signed the forms of Unity and the Post Acta of the Synod of Dordrecht, to preach in the Reformed Church.

But he had acted during the illness of Mr. Bowie and at his request, and of this the dutch Church was not ignorant. The English Church Council maintained that as appeared in the acts of the Classis, the Chaplain of the formerQueen of England, when she was in Holland, as well as the Chaplain of the Duchess of Portland had both taken the services, as had also Mr. Burnet (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, England) who was also an Episcopalian and who before the expedition to England had frequently shared the duty with Mr. Bowie, once as long as 10 months.

The English Clergyman complained that the German Community, in violence of their contract of 1626 continued their services in the Church after nine o'clock (sometimes even till a quarter to eleven) which was to the disadvantage of the English poor. He asked that the English Church

should not be inconvenienced in the exercise of their rights.

The use of the Dutch language for the marriage service in the English Church was also against the wishes of the Dutch Reformed Church, but notwithstanding their opposition the Consistory of the English Church was of the opinion that Mr. Bowie should continue, until the Supreme Powers of the Province should forbid it.

The English Church and the Consistory did not consider themselves subject to the Dutch Reformed Church.

As can be seen, there were reasons for complaint on both sides, nevertheless the connection between the English and Dutch Churches long continued to exist. One of the chief reasons for this was probably that the Elders and Deacons of the English Church were by descent and intermarriage connected with the highest Dutch families at The Hague.

PRESBYTERIANS AND EPISCOPALIANS. Though the first religious services in the English language seem to have been more or less of a Presbyterian character, the Episcopalians who fled from England under the Marian persecution, and those who sojourned here later during the troublous times of the Stuarts, all joined with their Presbyterian countrymen for worship in the English Church [1]).

It was intended on the part of the British Government that the Church should be of the English State Religion, and as far as this was possible, considering the mixed elements of the community and the relations of the Church towards the Dutch Government, the intention was carried out.

This is proved by the nature of the Psalm books and by the use of the Liturgy. The Church was always called the English Church and not the Scottish Church and the officiating clergyman, received till the time of its suspension in 1822, an addition to his stipend from the British Government.

TRANSLATION OF THE LITURGY INTO DUTCH. For the use of such inhabitants as cared to join them the Liturgy of the Church of England was translated into Dutch about the middle of the 17th century [2]). The earliest copy of this translation dates back to 1645 and was printed in Rotterdam. Later, there were several editions and that

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[1]) Stevens, History, 1833, p. 280.

[2]) Ibidum p. 264, footnote.

published in Amsterdam by Krellius in 1711 had the sanction of the Bishop of London [1]).

APPOINTMENT OF A SECOND CHAPLAIN. In the Collection of the Edicts of the States General of July 21st, 1770 we find a decree whereby the States of Holland authorise the Congregation of the English Church to appoint an assistant to share the work of the Chaplain and in case of his decease to carry on the duties. The Rev. R. Milling was now 68 years old; his first work had been at the English Church at Leiden, where he remained for 14 years; he then came to The Hague where he worked for 31 years, having thus served faithfully and uninterruptedly for 45 years. He was now weak through long illness and age and no longer felt equal to carrying out all his duties. He therefore asked that he might have a younger man to help him and his request was granted. The post of second clergyman, which had been vacant since Mr. Blair had left in 1689, was now revived in the person of Mr. Maclaine (afterwards Dr.) who was invited to come over and help his uncle Mr. Milling. He arrived in 1746 and was admitted the following year as co-pastor, Mr. Milling continuing to do as much of the work as his strength permitted. Mr. Maclaine received the usual emolument of 1100 florins.

FIRE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH. In 1780 there seems to have been a fire in the English Church and there is among the municipal Archives a pamphlet with topical allusions to the event, which does not exactly show a friendly feeling for the English. From a historical point of view the verses are too interesting to be omitted, besides which they show how the war which had broken out between England and Holland in 1780, influenced the feelings of the anonymous writers.

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[1]) It was printed in both languages, one page in Dutch and one in English. The Title is: Het Boek der Gemeene Gebeden en Bediening der Sacramenten, The title page also reads: "voor dezen onder de Regeeringe van de Koninginne Elisabeth uit het Engelsch vertaald, nu voor de tweede maal herdrukt — voor de Koninginne Anna — in 't licht hergeven tot dienst van Hare Majesteits Nederduitsche Hof kapelle te St. James. Engelsch en Nederduitsch". A copie is in the possession of Mr. J. de Villiers Roos, Auditor General of the Union of South Africa, to whom I owe this information. See page 52 where notice is made of the sale of a Dutch and English Prayer Book for three shillings and sixpence.

[2]) Royal Library, Pamphlets Knuttel, no. 19449.

ONDERSCHEIDENE ZINSPELINGEN OP DE BRAND VAN DE ENGELSCHE CAPEL IN 'S GRAVENHAGE.

Den Haag het oog van Nederland,
Zag de Engelsche Capel in brand
Juist of een Godspraak sprak; geen nooden,
Geen volk dat wet en trouw verband,
Heeft een Capel van nooden!

Het vrije Neêrland steeds gewend in druk te leven;
Verdroeg geduldig hier den hoon van Engeland;
Maar 't Opperwezen wilde een Oorlogsteken geeven,
En gaf de Britsche kerk ten prooye van den brand.

Zal zig de Republiek dan langer laaten hoonen
En zig verneedren voor 't laatdunkend Engeland,
Daar de Almagt zelfs zig voor dit vrije Land wil toonen,
En 't onregtvaardig volk, doen voelen door dien brand,
Dat zelfs hun Kerkendienst, hoe heilig, hoe gewijd,
Niet meer behagen kan aan zijn Regtvaardigheid.

Van daag scheen de Engelsche Capel,
Volmaakt de voorburg van de Hel:
Ach riepen toen de vrije Landen,
Mogt nu ook 't Engelsch Parlement,
Ten prooij zijn van dit Element;
Dan mogt ze wel tot asch verbranden!

De Duivel plaatst de Hel,
In de Engelsche Capel.
Dat zal geen mensch verhinderen,
De Britten zijn zijn Kinderen.

In de Capel van Engeland,
Nam woedend vuur ras d'overhand
In 't Hoffelijk 's Graavenhagen:
Ach mogt men uit dit Land
De Koolen van dien Brand,
In London overdragen.

VARIOUS TOPICAL ALLUSIONS ON THE FIRE IN THE ENGLISH CHAPEL AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, the eye of Holland,
Saw the English Chapel on fire.
It was as though a prophet spoke, no miscreant race,
No people that has banished law and loyalty,
Hath need of a Chapel!

The free Netherlands for long inured to the life of the oppressed;
Patiently endured the scorn of England;
But the Almighty now made the sign for war,
And gave the British Church a prey to the flames.

Shall the Republic longer endure this scorn,
And bow to proud England,
When even the Almighty has ranged Himself
On the side of the free land.
And made an unjust people, by this fire,
To feel that even their Worship, however holy and sacred
Can no longer be acceptable to His Justice.

To day was the English Chapel
The very ante-room of Hell;
Ah, then cried the free lands,
If only the English Parliament
Might fall a prey to this Element!
Would it might burn to ashes!

The Devil created Hell,
In the English Chapel.
This shall trouble none,
The British with him are one.

In the Chapel of England,
Raging fire gained the upperhand
In the Courtly Town of The Hague:
Could but the glowing coals
Be transferred from this Land
To London!

In „The Navorscher" [1]) the same verses occur with a few slight differences. The title is: Six different verses written on the occasion of the fire in the English Church The Hague on the 30th December, put together by a company of poets gathered around a bowl of punch.

The differences are in verse I, lines 3, 4 and 5 as follows:

„Als of een Godspraak zijd' o, snoode
O volk dat wet en trouwe schond
door heiligschennis van 't verbond,
G'hebt geen Kapel van nooden."

In verse 2, instead of „druk" is „rust".

In verse 3, line 4, instead of „door dien brand" is „door tempelbrand" and in line 5 we find instead of „kerkendienst": „kerk en dienst".

GIFTS TO THE ENGLISH CHURCH. We find that various gifts were presented to the Englsih Church at different times. The Communion Silver is specially worthy of notice and its history will be given in a separate chapter. Other gifts were as follows:

1621 A large Bible with the book of Common Prayer, given by John Leversedge, who died in 1621.

1630 A large gilt cup with cover, for the use of the Communion Table, given by Lord Craven.

1661 Two hundred florins from the Queen of Bohemia.

1664 Three hundred florins from Colonel John Cromwell.

1670 One Thousand Florins from Sir Pieter Bullis, Heer van Pietershoek.
One hundred florins and 15 stivers from Lord William Temple, Ambassador at The Hague.
One hundred ducatons equal to 315 florins, from Charles van der Heyden.

1678 Two hundred florins from the Princess of Orange.

1682 Two hundred florins from Mary Torrowgood, widow of Robert Rockwood, formerly Envoy Extraordinary of the Palzgraaf. According to her will two flagons were to be made for this sum „to remain with the English Church for ever". They were made by the silversmith Immerzeel at The Hague who was paid 300 florins on the 25th March, the congregation having contributed the balance of 100 florins.

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[1]) A Historical and genealogical Magazine, 1896 no. 46, page 691.

1685 One hundred and sixty five florins, from the elder Jacob Havius. The silversmith Immerzeel also made two silver dishes for the Communion Table with inscriptions and coat of arms.
The large silver Bread Dish received from Mr. van der Heyden, father-in-law of Mr. Havius was to be made heavier and his coat of arms engraved on it.

POOR FUNDS AND CENSUS. On July 17th, 1799 there was a meeting of the representatives of the various Poor Fund Committees, to which the English Church also sent delegates. In this meeting there was a discussion over the rights granted to these committees to levy taxes and to distribute the amounts received.

An act of Convention with regard to this was signed on Aug. 14, 1799. A census of the community was also taken in this year and the English Church then consisted of 50 souls, among whom there were 9 who received alms.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES. In the time of Princess Anna, wife of William of Orange, the annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Latin School took place in the English Church. The Archivist of the British Legation drew my attention to a photograph of such a presentation, in possession of the Legation; it was made from a drawing, and although this was dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange and Nassau, by the artist, Maria Margareta la Fargue [1]) it was not to be found in the Archives of the Royal Family. Following up a suggestion of Dr. Hofstede de Groot, however, the etching, coloured by hand, was found among the Municipal Archives at the Rijswijksche Plein, The Hague [2]). This shows the interior of the English Church with the pulpit, organ, the gallery, and the seats of the Prince and Princess of Orange. In the presence of the Magnates the prizes were presented to the boys who had distinguished themselves, as is recounted by Philip Frederick Tinne in his Memoirs. (Chapter VII, p. 100).

OLDEST OF THE ENGLISH CHAPLAINS. Dr. Maclaine, who had come over to Holland first in 1746 as

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[1]) La Fargue or De la Fargue is the name of a family of artists at the The Hague. Maria Margareta was the sister of the well known Paul Constantyn de la Fargue (1730—1782). She lived about the same time.

[2]) Inventory of prints no 1075.

assistant to his uncle Mr. Milling, continued to carry on the work of the Church at The Hague after the death of the latter. He remained until 1796 and during the whole of the intervening period he faithfully performed his duties. Mr. Stevens [1]), in writing of him says: „This eminent man lived much respected in Holland for his virtues, talents and acquirements. He usefully moved in the first circles and for a time he was preceptor to the present King of the Netherlands. On the 2nd of October 1795 Dr. Maclaine was attacked suddenly by a fit of apoplexy, which being followed by a long state of weakness, prevented during several months the exercise of his pastoral functions. This circumstance, together with his advanced age, rendered it expedient and even necessary for him to retire from his ministerial labours. He therefore by letter dated June 28th, 1796 resigned his charge and affectionately took leave of the Consistory. Shortly after this he went over to England, and took up his residence at Bath, where he died Nov. 25th, 1804 in his eighty-second year."

Dr. Maclaine left behind him a valuable piece of work in his translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

The Consistory did not obtain permission to fill the vacancy caused by his retirement until 1803, when Mr. Carp, a Dutch clergyman, acquainted with the English language, was chosen. Mr. Carp who was honoured with the degree of D. D. from the University of Aberdeen, died on June 27th, 1821."

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCHES. Soon after the restoration of the independance [2]) King William I sanctioned by Royal Decree of Jan. 7th, 1816, no. 1 the general regulations for the Government of the Reformed Churches in the kingdom of the Netherlands. In section 5, art. 76 it was stipulated that the English Presbyterian and Scottish Churches were incorporated with the Classis to which the Dutch Reformed community of the city, in which they are established, belonged, in so far as this had not taken place already.

Art. 77. stated: In what concerns the higher as well as the consistorial Government, it will be kept in view, that the

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[1]) History 1833, p. 307/311.

[2]) W. Stevens, A brief view of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishments, 1838.

Churches mentioned in the preceding article retain the separate and peculiar regulations and rights which particularly and privately belong to them.

On the 5th of November 1817 a special decree of His Majesty was published in regard to the English Churches. It was stated therein, that the British Presbyterian Clergy established in the Netherlands, should continue as formerly to receive their stipend from this country; further, that the English Church at The Hague should be allowed one clergyman.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. After the death of the Rev. W. Carp on June 27th, 1821, the Government asked for an official list of the members of the English Church, especially of those who understood only English. From the answer it was found that the members numbered 100, including only those who attended the English Church and who lived at The Hague or in the immediate neighbourhood. The number of those who spoke English only was very small.

By not appointing a new Minister the sum of 1600 florins would be saved at the cost of Public Worship for about 20 persons. The rest, who understood Dutch, only attended the English Church from choice. Moreover, The Hague was no commercial centre which could warrant the maintenance of a clergyman.

The explanation added to the Royal Decree, also notes that the community appealed to the fact of its having been in existence for so long, but on the other hand, it was brought forward that the English Ambassador had a Chaplain, who held service in the English Church, where the people could go whenever he was at The Hague.

During the reign of King William I the Royal residence was at The Hague and in Brussels in alternate years, so that the need of a Chaplain in the capital was not considered of paramount importance.

Although on the death of Mr. Carp the English asked permission to appoint a new Minister by virtue of the Royal Decree of Nov. 5th, 1817 no. 20, by which it was agreed that a salary should be paid by the Government to an English Clergyman at The Hague, the Royal Assent was not obtained and after having been in existence for 227 years the English Church was (as it proved, temporarily), suspended by Royal Decree of January 8th no. 97 (see Appendix II).

The suspension did not however result in a cessation of all Divine Worship, in so far as, whenever the English Ambassador was resident at The Hague, his Chaplain could still hold services in the English Church; the Dutch Government was however relieved of paying the stipend of a permanent Chaplain.

On the invitation of the Director General beforementioned, the Council of the English Reformed Church wrote on February 23rd, 1822, giving a statement of all their property.

In reference to the building it was said that it was the property of the Town Authorities, being as far as the exterior went, kept in repair and looked after generally by them; the building was also used for other purposes. The cleaning and repairing of the interior was done by the English Church authorities. The organ and the seats were in all probability the property of the Municipal Authorities, bought by them in former years and kept in repair. The furniture, it was said, was old and of no value. A list of the Communion Plate was also added.

On April 8th followed a second Royal Decree (no. 109): „Having read the report of our Councillor the Director General for the affairs of the Reformed Church, of April 6th no. 37/554, concerning the goods, funds, property, liabilities and assets of the English Church, also the number of the employees, their salaries and the best manner of indemnifying them and those who are in receipt of alms, for their financial loss."

It was resolved:

1. That the two women in receipt of alms, widow Rhode, aged 70 and widow Hardiman, neé Buitendijk, aged 37 years should be transferred to the Poor Fund of the Dutch Reformed Church, their names to be entered in the registers. They should continue to receive that to which they had been accustomed, viz. Fl. 1.— per week, 15 ton of peat, the necessary clothing and from time to time, on special occasions, an extra alms.

2. The shares, consisting of 7000 florins consolidated stocks (consols) and Fl. 14000 consols free of interest, entered in the Ledgers of the National Debt were transferred to the name of the Dutch Reformed Church in order to enjoy the interest. These were not transferable without the royal permission.

3. The verger Chr. Lotter aged 71 and born in Stuttgart (Wurtemburg) had served 41 years as verger and 20 as

precentor: He received a pension of Fl. 250; his salary had been Fl. 500 with emoluments; the last few years this had been Fl. 220 with emoluments. His wife, who had looked after the foot-warmers and only received emoluments, was transferred to the Dutch Church and was to receive an annuity of Fl. 50 should her husband predecease her.

The organist J. A. Nagel, born at Copsted (Saxen) aged 74 years, who had been in service 30 years at a salary of 150 florins, reduced in the last few years to Fl. 80 with a gratuity of Fl. 20 received a pension of Fl. 120. These pensions were granted from Jan. 1st, 1822.

4. The silver, the linen, the cloths etc. were as far as needful given over to the custody of the Dutch Reformed Church, after an inventory had been made, the Council of the Dutch Reformed Church at the same time being empowered, on request, to permit the use of the same by the Chaplain of the British Legation for the services there, on the guarantee of its careful and proper use.

5. Lastly, a decision with regard to the organ was held in abeyance pending the further advice of the Kings Councillor of State.

The proposition of the Councillor Baron van Pallandt van Keppel, to place the property in the hands of a committee of three members of the English Church who had joined the Dutch Church and in case of their death or of there being no English members living, to a committee of three members of the Dutch Reformed Church Council was not accepted.

The Consistory of the former English Church was asked by letter dated April 15th, 1822 no. 1121/605:

a. to give all information concerning the recipients of alms which might be necessary, to the Dutch Reformed Church.

b. to transfer to the Dutch Reformed Church Council all the Consols on receipt of proper vouchers for the same.

c. to transfer to the Dutch Reformed Church all objects in use viz. bibles, hymn-books, papers and documents, also the Communion Silver, to be brought for safekeeping to the St. Jacob's Church on the Groen Markt.

It appears from the Minutes of the meeting of the Poor Fund Committee of the Almshouse for Women on Jan. 7th 1823, that Fl. 8000 consolidated stocks (consols) and Fl. 9400 consols free of interest and entered on the Ledger of the National Debt were transferred on the 12th October to the account

of the Dutch Reformed Church (total Fl. 17,400). These documents are preserved in the Almshouse of the Dutch Reformed Church, Z. W. Buitensingel No. 1.

According to the registers in the Municipal Archives the Verger Chr. Lotter died on Dec. 19th 1823; he enjoyed his pension therefore for one year and eleven months. At the rate of Fl. 150 per year this would amount to Fl. 492. His widow Chr. de Jong died on March 7th 1840 and had therefore been paid for 16 years at the rate of Fl. 50 per year, a sum of Fl. 802.64.

The organist Nagel died on Oct. 5th, 1822 and enjoyed his pension only nine months and five days; thus receiving a sum of Fl. 91.66. The assistant clergyman received the lump sum of Fl. 600.

The Netherlands Government paid out in pensions the sum of Fl. 1986.62 as a consequence of the suspension of the English Church.

The Poor Fund of the Dutch Reformed Church paid the allowance to the two women. It has not been possible, either in the registers of deaths or in the registers of the Poor of the Dutch Reformed Church to find the names of these two widows Rhode and Hardiman. It is not possible therefore to calculate the amount expended to give them Fl. 1 per week up to the time of their death. It was however for the express purpose of paying these allowances that the sum of Fl. 17.400, the property of the English Church was transferred to the Poor Fund of the Dutch Reformed Church.

THE LAST SERMON ON FEBRUARY 3rd, 1822. In the Municipal Archives of The Hague we find a sheet of paper [1]) in M. S. one page octavo called ,,Note concerning the last meeting of the English Presbyterian Church''; it reads as follows: ,,The English Presbyterian Congregation which has been in existence here since 1595, a period of 227 years, held their last service in the English Church last Sunday. On this occasion the Rev. A. Mackey who had acted as assistant to the late Rev. W. Carp for more than two years, preached an excellent sermon taking for his subject St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews Chapter 13, verses 21 and 22.'' This paper is not signed but this last sermon in Mr. Mackey's handwriting has been preserved.

[1]) A. f 67.

It consists of 21 pages oct. and is registered under the title[1]): „Sermon delivered in the English Church at The Hague on Sunday the 3rd of Feb. 1822, by the Rev. Alex. B. Mackay, on account of that Church being suppressed by a Decree of William I King of the Netherlands".

The Revd. gentleman said that „after the Reformation this was one of the first Churches appointed after that event" and he ended his sermon with these words: „We can no more assemble here together, this Church is now at an end, but let me entreat you instantly to join another where you know that the Gospel of Jesus is preached."

Twenty-two years passed before the English congregation could meet again in their own modest building. This second period will be dealt with in the following chapter.

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[1]) A. L. 24.

CHAPTER II.

Nothing that once has been,
Tho' ages roll between
And it be no more seen,

Can perish, for the will
Which doth our being fulfil,
Sustains and keeps it still.

LEWIS MORRIS.

CLERGY AFTER THE SUSPENSION. After the discontinuance of the English Church, various clergymen of the Church of England held service there intermittently, particularly during the absence of the Court every second year.

The Rev. Thomas Price D. D. previously Chaplain to the Duke of Kent and to the British Residents at Brussels, came to The Hague at the invitation of the Duchess of Athlone; he became Her Ladyship's Chaplain and the Conductor of a flourishing boarding school. In 1825 the state of his health compelled him to leave Holland where he was greatly esteemed as a man and a Minister. Dr. Price was much noticed by the late Princess Charlotte who encouraged him to expect her unqualified future favour and patronage; he died at Brompton, Jan. 22nd, 1830 in his 42nd year without however having enjoyed a living.

The Rev. Robert Fenwick, a native of Newcastle, did duty at the Church during the whole of 1828. He had been an episcopal Clergyman in Leith and Edinburgh for about thirty years. He died suddenly at The Hague Aug. 2nd, 1829, aged 78 years.

In 1833 the Rev. William H. Holworthy, Chaplain to the British Embassy, preached regularly in the old English Church.

BURGOMASTER AND COUNCIL DECIDE ON THE SALE AND DEMOLITION OF THE CHURCH. On March 23rd, 1840 the Burgomaster and Councillors agreed to authorise their Clerk to be their representative at the sale of the English Church for the purpose of demolition, as

also of the two houses standing one on each side of the entrance.

In the municipal documents it is stated that the reason for the sale was that the building was no longer in use, and more important still, it was in disrepair and the improvements to be made in the street demanded its removal.

The Governors of the Almshouse were empowered by the States of South-Holland (March 20th, 1840 no. 311/6870) to sell and demolish the building, it being town property, and also the two small houses adjoining. A Royal Decree of Feb. 18th, 1840, permitted the sale of municipal properties and the sale of the Church building was carried out on the same grounds.

The conditions of the sale stated that in the sale and purchase, the organ and bellows were not included neither the pulpit with the screen and the seats therein, nor any other seats. The demolition might be begun as soon as the organ, the pulpit and seats had been removed and eight days afterwards the graves were to be cleared away.

The sale was announced by the following notice:

Notice of Sale.

PUBLIC SALE

of the

English Church

two houses adjoining

together with

grounds

At the rooms of the Notaries in the Nieuwe Doelen at The Hague.

To be sold on Monday April 13th, 1840, at five o'clock in the afternoon and to be alloted on the Tuesday following at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Burgomaster and Aldermen, duly authorised thereto, will sell by public auction, in the presence of the Notary Jan de Bas and witnesses,

The English Church and grounds, situated in Noordeinde The Hague, District E, known in the official registers as No. 471 section D and having an area of one rod, eighty-two ells,

Together with the two small houses with grounds etc.

And such in one lot on condition that the buyer shall demolish the Church aforesaid and the two houses.

The Church, being a public building, is not assessed for rates and taxes. At the same place (as the sale of the above-mentioned lots) shall be sold on the 21st April, the organ together with the pulpit and the seats in the aforementioned Church.

Please make known.

Printed at The Hague, by Guinta d'Albani Bros.

At the meeting of the Burgomaster and Aldermen on Wednesday, April 8th, attended by all members, a letter was read from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs dated April 6th in which he asked to be given the information necessary to enable him to answer the accompanying letter from the British Ambassador [2]), with regard to the demolishing of the English Church in Noordeinde, principally concerning the rights of the English residents to the building.

This letter was as follows:

THE HAGUE, April 4th, 1840.

Monsieur le Baron,

I am just informed that a Church called the English Consistory Church, situated in the *Nord Ende* is about to be immediately demolished by order of the Magistrates of the Hague.

The Church has for a number of years been appropriated entirely to the British Residents in this Town, and has been successively in the possession of the Scottish Presbyterians and of the English Episcopalians, and I have been this morning informed that the British inhabitants claim a prescriptive right to its possession.

I have not sufficient information on the subject to justify me in asserting a positive claim to it: but I still think it proper to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact without delay, more particularly as up to the year 1815[1]), a Scotch Presbyterian Clergyman regularly performed the Service there, and the appointment was only discontinued at his death.

As the documents relative to the Church are in the hands of the Burgomaster and Council of the Town, I shall feel much obliged to your Excellency for the communication of the circumstances relative to its construction, and to the mode in which it was originally placed at the disposal of the British Subjects resident at The Hague.

I avail myself etc.,

(Sgd.) E. C. DISBROWE.

His Excellency,
The Baron Verstolk de Soelen,
etc., etc., etc.,

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[1]) D. F. 18 Library of Municipal Archives.

[2]) Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G. C. G., who died at The Hague October 29th, 1851.

[1]) Should be 1822.

It was agreed to accede to the request and the following answer was sent:

Exhibitum 10 April 1840, No. 14.

THE HAGUE, April 8th, 1840.

No. 435.

In reply to your Excellency's missive of the 6th inst. we have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the Building in this City known under the name of the English Church was originally the Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Sacrament, an institution that was entirely municipal, and which since the Reformation has been converted into a kind of almshouse into which the old Members of the Guild were admitted. When the Guild became extinct the building and the Ground with the exception of the before-mentioned Chapel was presented by the City Authorities to the new Foundation of Mr. van Beyeren van Schagen, Lord of Heenvliet, so that he could build a new almshouse thereon.

The little Church or Chapel of the Guild or Hospital had already been granted for the use of the English who lived here in the time of the Earl of Leicester.

From that time forward it was used by the English Presbyterian Community until the year 1822 when the Congregation was suspended on the death of the Clergyman the Rev. W. Carp who had been salaried by the Dutch Government. After this the English Ambassador Sir Charles Bagot requested to be allowed to make use of it as a Chapel for the Embassy and it so remained until the departure of this same Ambassador (on the breaking of diplomatic relations with England) in 1831.

The right of the City to the building has never been disputed; the City Authorities have always kept the same in repair and otherwise dispensed over it as their own property. So we find in the documents of 1626, that at the request of the King of Bohemia, who at that time was resident at The Hague, the use of the Chapel was granted to His Majesty, by the City Authorities, for Religious Services in the German Language, which continued to be held there until 70 or 80 years ago when the Germans were assigned a new Church.

The Swiss Regiments, who had their own Clergyman, also held services there until 1795, when they left the Country.

Although the name of English Church which was given to the building soon after the Reformation, because services in the English language, were first held there, might give rise to the idea that it belonged exclusively to that suspended community, it appears from the preceding paragraphs that it might with equal propriety have been called the German or Swiss Church though this was never done. From the name alone no ownership can be claimed and the fact that the City Authorities have kept the building in repair for more than two and a half centuries, places their right of ownership beyond doubt.

The only purpose for which it was still used was the public prize-giving of the Latin School and when Education was extended and the prize-giving

held instead in the Remonstrants Church it was no longer needed at all. The authorities realised, that as the building was falling more and more into decay and the tower was threatening to collapse, it would be wiser to demolish it and place a more suitable building in such a splendid position. By doing this they would avoid the expenditure of large sums of money in repairing it.

Burgomaster and Aldermen of the City of The Hague.
By order of the same

To His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The sentence within brackets does not appear in the French translation and there is a marginal note ,,ceci n'est pas exact."

A French translation accompanied this letter.

LA HAYE, le 15 avril 1840.

No. 10.

Monsieur le Chevalier,

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joint la traduction de la réponse, que j'ai reçue des magistrats de la Haye, aux renseignemens, que j'avais demandés conformément à votre office du 4 de ce mois, concernant le bâtiment connu en cette ville sous le nom d'Eglise Anglaise.

Je saisis cette occasion etc.,

(Signé) VERSTOLK DE SOELEN.

Sir E. C. Disbrowe,
etc., etc., etc.

LA HAYE, le 8 Avril.

En réponse à la lettre de votre Excellence en date du 6 de ce mois No. 9 nous avons l'honneur de l'informer que le bâtiment connu en cette ville sous le nom d'Eglise Anglais, était autrefois la chapelle de la confrérie ou de l'hôpital du St. Sacrement, établissement tout-a-fait communal et érigé, lors de la reforme, en une sorte de maison de refuge pour les anciens membres de la Confrérie.

Cet établissement s'etant éteint le bâtiment et le terrain, a l'exception de la chapelle furent donnés par l'administration de la ville, à la nouvelle fondation du Sr. van Beijeren van Schagen Baron de Heenvliet, pour y construire la maison des vieillards.

Déjà en 1595, la petite église ou chapelle de la Confrérie ou de l'hôpital ci-dessus, fut affectée à l'usage des Anglais, qui avaient ici leur résidence au temps du Comte de Leycester, et elle fut employée par la communauté Anglaise Presbyterienne jusqu'en l'année 1822, époque à laquelle cette communauté fut supprimée à l'occasion de la morte de Willem Carp, salarié par l'état. Ensuite l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre Sir Charles Bagot

en demanda l'usage pour l'ambassade, qui s'en servit jusqu'à Son départ en 1831. La proprieté de ce bâtiment n'a jamais été contestée à la ville et celle-ci en a supporté en tout temps l'entretien, et en a toujours disposé comme de son propre bien. Ainsi nous trouvons dans les rétroactes de 1626, que sur la demande de S. M. le Roi de Bohème qui habitait alors la Haye, l'usage de l'église fut accordé par le Magistrat de la ville à S. M. pour la prédication Allemande, laquelle s'y continua longtemps après, et ne fut transferée que depuis 70 à 80 ans dans l'Eglise Neuve. Les regimens Suisses, qui avaient leurs ecclésiastiques particuliers y avaient également leur service divin jusqu'en 1795, époque de leur départ.

Quoique la dénomination d'Eglise Anglaise, qu'elle reçut ici dans le Pays peu après la Reforme, attendre que la prédication s'y fit primitivement dans cette langue, puisse porter à croire, qu'elle fut exclusivement l'Eglise de cette communauté éteinte, il résulte néanmoins de ce qui précède qu'on aurait pu la nommer à aussi juste titre l'Eglise Allemande et Suisse et qu'ainsi on ne saurait tirer de son nom aucun droit de propriété, tandis que la charge d'entretien supportée pendant deux siècles et demi rend ce droit évident en faveur de la ville or comme l'unique emploi auquel elle était encore affectée pour les promotions publiques des écoles latines est venu à cesser par suite de l'extension donnée à l'enseignement dans les écoles et de la translation de ces promotions dans l'Eglise des remonstrans, on a jugé, qu'au lieu de faire beaucoup de dépenses inutiles pour réparer cet édifice qui vient tous les jours plus caduc, et dont la tour menace ruine, il valait mieux de s'en débarrasser en le faisant démolir pour élever en sa place une habitation en harmonie avec la situation favorable de l'endroit.

Le Bourgmestre et Wethouders de la ville de la Haye.

(Signé) COPES VAN CATTENBURCH.

„ M. EMANTS, *Secr.*

Sir E. Disbrowe was apparently satisfied as no further correspondence followed and the proposed sale proceeded without let or hindrance.

The continuous use of the building for two hundred and twenty-seven years, followed by its use as a Chapel for the Embassy for the further period of nine years could not establish rights of ownership for the English residents at The Hague.

The Church was sold to Leonardus Hageraats, master mason, for Norbertus Meeuw, master Baker at The Hague, for the sum of 4800 florins.

According to the Registers of the Municipality, the Pulpit with accessories was sold for 83 florins to Johs. Engs van Ellinkhuizen, carpenter on the Z. W. Binnensingel.

In this Municipal Register, now among the Town Archives (I. R. no. 3337) the following items are to be found:

April 24th,	no. 118 [1])	received from Dirk de Gelder on account of the purchase of the organ in the English Church Fl. 155.
	no. 119	Pulpit Fl. 83.
	no. 120	From Pieter de Ridder for the Royal Seats, together with other seats Fl. 73.
	no. 121	Van Schrumph for thirteen seats Fl. 40.
May 15th,	no. 160	Received Fl. 4800.
June 9th,	no. 887 [2])	Paid to the treasurer of the Almshouse on account of the share of this Foundation in the proceeds of the Lot (sold by auction) of the English Church and the small houses adjacent thereto, which were the property of this Institution. Fl. 2140.
Sept. 16th,	no. 1644	Paid to Notary de Bas being monies advanced and salary Fl. 42.96.

THE FURTHER HISTORY OF THE PULPIT. After having withstood the ravages of time for four centuries, the English Church was demolished. Sic transit Gloria Mundi. Thousands had gained spiritual help within its walls, the Roman Catholics during the first one hundred and fifty years of its existence and the Protestants for two and a half centuries. Many English subjects as well as their Dutch relatives were baptized, married and buried within its precincts; the names of the last are not even known to us.

Dr. E. J. Haslinghuis tells us the further history of the beautifully carved pulpit [3]). In the Eyerland Polder of the island of Texel there is a modest little mission Church belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church in Cocksdorp. The Eyerland was originally an island, but since 1629—1630 has been joined to Texel by a sandbank.

In 1835 a Rotterdam tradesman N. J. de Cock together with three contractors formed a Property syndicate to drain the land; this they accomplished in the astonishingly short time of 20 weeks, by employing 1500 men. It was in 1839 that the old pulpit from the English Church found a home in the simple brick Church which had been built for the

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[1]) p. 4.

[2]) p. 90.

[3]) A pulpit from The Hague on the island of Texel. Almanac „Die Haghe", 1924, p. 359/362.

congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church. This little Church with only very modest means at its disposal for the purchase of furniture, bought the old pulpit, which is now its greatest ornament and pride, for a very small sum.

The sound board is hexagonal and has flaming urns standing at each angle. In front is a coat of arms surmounted by a crown. There is a second and smaller tier from which beautiful carved scrolls lead up to and support an urn at the top. The panels forming the well of the pulpit are ornamented with woodcarving of intertwined branches passing through a wreath. The stairs at the side have a support of wood on which is carved a scroll of wonderful beauty and elegance; within this scroll is more magnificent carving in the form of acanthus leaves.

In the list of Dutch Monuments of History and Art we read [1]):

„Texel, De Cocks Village. The Reformed church possesses a wall pulpit made of oak with a sound board and ornaments. The well is formed of carved wood panels and the railing of the stairs of richly carved wood.

The pulpit was originally in the English Church in Noordeinde at The Hague, which was suspended in 1822."

It was only five years after the pulpit found a home in Cocksdorp that the English residents of the Hague united to form a new Church Community and were again able to have Divine Service in their own language in a small temporary building.

This new period, covering about thirty years, will be dealt with in the following chapter.

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[1]) Vol. V. North Holland, 1921, p. 322.

CHAPTER III.

From lowest place, when
Virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified
By the doer's deed.

SHAKESPEARE.

A few years after the suspension of the English Church the merchant firm of Colin Campbell, Dent en Co. was founded in Rotterdam[1]) in April 1827 with the following partners: Colin Campbell, Wilkinson Dent, James Macpherson, Thomas and Charles Young, John Anderson and Archibald Campbell. The Campbells and Macpherson were related to one another.

Archibald Campbell who was to play an important part in the re-establishment of the Anglican Church at The Hague, was the second son of Alexander Campbell of Hallyard in Peebleshire and a partner in the well known firm of West India merchants in Glasgow, John Campbell Senior and Co. He went to Holland in early manhood and settled at Rotterdam. In 1842 he became a resident of The Hague, where he lived until 1846.

He was deeply impressed by the fact that the English residents had no Church building of their own where they could worship according to their form of religion. He wrote to the Colonial and Continental Church Society that he had been resident at The Hague for two years and had been deeply impressed by the bad effect upon the British subjects of the want of an English place of worship.

MONEY COLLECTED FOR THE FOUNDING OF A NEW CHURCH. At the same time Mr. Campbell urged his fellow-countrymen to set about collecting money for this purpose. He himself enlisted the sympathy and co-operation of the British Ambassador Sir E. Disbrowe,

[1]) With a branch in Paramaribo (Suriname)

9. Archibald Campbell (1806—1869).
From a miniature in the possession of Rev. Alex. Don, Dundee.

10. The Anglican Church at The Hague, Kazerne Str. 1844.
From an oil painting by Alexine Tinne in the possession of Mr. H. W. Tinne, London

11. The Anglican Church at The Hague, Kazerne Str. 1844.
From an oil painting in the Anglican Church. Artist unknown.

who was also keenly interested, with the result that in 1844 Campbell addressed a request to the proper authorities, from which we see that sufficient money had already been collected and even a minister found, who was willing to come to The Hague in order to hold regular religious services.

CAMPBELL'S REQUEST TO THE MINISTER. The address reads as follows:

To His Excellency the Minister of Education and Public Worship in affairs of the Dutch Reformed Church, etc., The Hague.

The memorial of the undersigned shows that I the undersigned, Archibald Campbell, resident in this town, humbly beg to make known (on behalf of all British Residents as well as for myself) that for some long time the British subjects living here (in number about 100) have greatly desired to have regular services according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England;

That this desire is mainly owing to the fact that many of them have no knowledge of any language save of their mother tongue;

That in order to comply with this desire on the part of the undersigned, together with and on behalf of his fellow British citizens and under favour of and with the co-operation of His Excellency Sir Edw. C. Disbrowe, the Ambassador of the British Court at The Hague, a subscription list was opened for this purpose. The result has been such that there are now sufficient funds to admit of the realisation of the project;

That the undersigned has been successful in finding an English clergyman, by name the Rev. S. H. Beresford, having last occupied a like position in West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England, and who has been engaged to carry on the services;

That also, a suitable room has been found in the Korte Hout Straat, District L No. 104, in this town;

That those interested therein, needing the customary permission from Your Excellency for the holding of their meetings and services of Public worship in the manner and place before-mentioned, do humbly desire and request that they may be favoured therewith;

At the same time they do take the liberty of begging Your Excellency to grant the powerful protection and co-operation needed to enable them to carry out the Christian purpose they have in view;

Lastly, that as the clergyman before-mentioned has the intention of being here on the 16th. of this month, the undersigned adds to this request the hope that it may please Your Excellency to take the matter into a speedy and favourable consideration;

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray etc., etc.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

The Hague, May 2nd, 1844.

ROYAL PERMISSION TO RE-ESTABLISH THE ANGLICAN CHURCH. The permissionof King Willaim II was not long delayed the opinion of the Councillor, Governor of the province of South Holland was first asked and in a letter dated May 10th (no. 595/5925 La A. 1st Division) he gave a favourable reply, after having conferred with the Burgomaster and Alder- men of the city who also had no objections to the granting of the request ,,seeing the expenses will apparently be borne entirely by those interested."

The Councillor was however of the opinion that they ought to fulfil the conditions required in the Royal Decree of Jan. 9th, 1841 [1]) (Offic. Gazette no. 2) concerning the Dissenters from the Dutch Reformed Church or at least to state ,,to what recognised Christian Denomination the Church which they propose to begin, shall belong."

The Councillor was referring to articles 190—195 of the Constitution of the Netherlands of 1815 whereby (art. 190) entire freedom of religious belief was guaranteed and art. 191 declared that all existing denominations should be alike protected, but there was no certainty as to how the word *existing* was to be interpreted. In his favourable advice to the King, the Minister let it appear that he did not agree with the first question of the Councillor ,,because the Royal Decree referred to could not be considered to apply to the foreigners residing temporarily in the land, who wished to meet for public worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the British Church to which they belong."

As to the second question the Minister pointed out that the request of Campbell stated that they wished to carry on the services according to the customs of the English i.e. Anglican Church.

The King's permission followed on the 25th of the same month of May (appendix III).

On May 30th, 1844 the Minister gave notice of it by letter No. 9, to those concerned and sent copies to the Councillor, Governor of South Holland, with the request that he would give notice of the same to the Municipal Authorities at The Hague as also to the General Synodal Committee of the Dutch Reformed Church.

THE FIRST CHAPLAIN. From London Mr. Campbell wrote to the Rev. S. H. Beresford the following letter:

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[1]) Repealed by Royal Decree, October 1st, 1868 (Offic. Gazette no. 135).

Dear Sir,

As you have accepted of the Chaplaincy at the Hague I hereby guarantee you for the first year £ 100 and engage to pay you the grant of £ 50 agreed to be given by the Church Colonial Society, making in all £ 150, to commence from the date of your arrival at The Hague. Should the circumstances unfortunately induce you to leave us at the expiration of the 12 months, you will of course intimate your intentions to the Churchwarden and members of the congregation at as early a period as possible, that the measures neccessary for supplying your place may be adopted. Trusting that a kind Providence may long crown your ministerial labour with joy and success

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) A. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell, as is shown by this letter, had been successful in obtaining from the Colonial and Continental Church Society an annual grant of £ 50, which was still continued in 1873 when the Church, given by Mr. Tinne, was erected. This letter (a copy) is to be found in the „Church Book of the Episcopal Church — Korte Hout St. 104, The Hague", in which the principal items of Income and Expenditure from June 2nd, 1844 — May 30th, 1847 are recorded.

At the foot of the copy is written „N.B. Mr. Beresford arrived at The Hague on the evening of May 22nd, 1843". This date is clearly an error for in the request it is stated that he was to come in the same year, 1844. In the Minute book of 1851—1917 the mention of the year 1843 is consequently also an error.

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING. The house in the Korte Houtstraat [1]) was now rented from Mr. Switser for Fl. 450 per annum, the first payment being made on Aug. 24th, 1844 for the preceding three months. The last payment took place on Oct. 31st, 1846.

In his cashbook Mr. Campbell wrote on June 1st, 1845: „I offered to guarantee £ 100 : 0 : 0 to Mr. Beresford for the year 1845 but declined by him. The Colonial Society in London continues the £ 50 Grant."

The first service was held on June 2nd, 1844 in the morning. The English Community must indeed have been thankful to be able once more to hold services in their own building and they owed then and still continue to owe a

[1]) The so called German Theatre.

great debt of thankfulness to Mr. A. Campbell and to the Rev. S. H. Beresford. The collection on that morning amounted to Fl. 28,35. It was not until September of the same year that a beginning was made with the evening services.

There are a few particulars in the Cash-Book beforementioned which may be quoted as throwing some light upon the English Church and its affairs.

We read that in the first year i.e. till the end of May 1845, disbursements had been made to the amount of Fl. 2095.02 in addition to Fl. 1200 for clergyman's salary. Of the total expenses amounting to Fl. 3295.02½ only Fl. 2613.08½ was met by the receipts viz. contributions and pew-rents Fl. 1739, collections Fl. 778.75½, sale of Prayerbooks [1]) and Hymnbooks and balance in hand Fl. 95.06 so that there remained a deficit of Fl. 681.21 which sum was advanced by Mr. Campbell.

Among the contributions we may mention Fl. 240 from Sir E. Disbrowe, Fl. 300 from the Dowager Queen, Fl. 120 from Mr. Campbell and Fl. 25 from Mr. Tinne.

In the second and last financial survey, from June 1845—Nov. 15th of the same year there is a balance in favour of Mr. Campbell amounting to Fl. 79.91 out of which sum he presented Fl. 25 each to the Poor fund and to the Jewish Society.

The seatholders paid varying sums for the use of the pews, we see noted sums of Fl. 9, 12, 18, 24, 27, 30, 48 and 120. The last-mentioned amount was from Sir E. Disbrowe. Mr. Tinne is noted for the sum of Fl. 24.

A seraphine was bought in London for £ 34:19:0 to which was added £ 10 for freight; a large Bible was also bought for £ 3:10:0.

LOAN. After having had the use of the house in the Korte Houtstraat for 8 months plans were made for purchasing it in order to have it rebuilt and furnished as a Church. The remainder of the house, which was fairly large, was to be let.

In order to obtain the necessary funds it was decided to negotiate a loan of Fl. 12000 in shares of Fl. 200 each, of which one or more should be redeemed every year. With this object a circular was drawn up as follows:

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[1]) On November 7th, 1846 a Dutch and English Prayerbook was sold for 3/6.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT THE HAGUE.

The English residents living at The Hague and in the immediate neighbourhood to the number of 170, feeling the need of a place for the exercise of their Religion, the which up till a few years before they had enjoyed almost for the space of two centuries, took measures in the month of May of last year to obtain the services of a clergyman of the English Church, and as a result they were able during the last eight months to hear the gospel preached in their mother-tongue. The building, long known in the town under the name of the English Church and where the English residents used to gather for their religious worship was pulled down a few years ago by order of the Municipal Authorities at which time also the site, the materials and everything belonging to the Church was sold, and since the English citizens were neither provided with another building nor with the means to provide one for themselves, they have been compelled to hire at their own expense the only suitable building to be had in the town; but it is feared that their means will not allow a continuation of the present expenses.

Besides which, the hall of which they have had the use, is in danger of being used as an Auction Room, (it not being under their control).

In order to put an end to this state of affairs and to place their Church upon a more seemly, suitable and secure footing and at the same time to secure the necessary support, a suggestion has been made to buy the place of which they now enjoy the use, seeing that it is possible with very little expense to furnish the same in such a way as to make it suitable. For the carrying out of this purpose a sum of Fl. 12000 is needed for the purchase of the building, at which sum it has been valued, by competent lawyers. It is proposed to borrow this amount in shares, of fl. 200 and each year to redeem one share, or more if circumstances should permit. The building shall be given as security, for the money thus obtained, there being no reason to suppose that it will depreciate in value, but rather, as the proposed redemption of the debt takes place, the value of the security will increase while, should the community, through unforseen circumstances cease to exist, the sale of the building would suffice to pay any debt which might still remain.

Those who contribute will have the satisfaction of having aided in carrying out a religious purpose and all those who truly value their religion should be glad of the opportunity of bringing within reach of their fellow-men the same privileges which they enjoy, viz. to gather together in the service of God and to lend to Him a small portion of what He has given to them.

It is further proposed to grant an interest of 5 % on all the shares paid out during the first five years, and on those paid out during the following five years an interest of 10 %. The shareholders have the right to demand the refunding of their shares at the expiration of 10 years if they have not already been paid out.

We, the undersigned, declare by this, to bind ourselves to share in the purchase sum of a building for the purpose of holding Divine service for the English residents at The Hague, and such upon the conditions laid down in the Memorial appended hereto . . . . . for . . . . . shares.

CAMPBELL'S REQUEST TO THE KING. In January 1845 Mr. Campbell, who was also Churchwarden, tendered a request to His Majesty the King in which he asked for His Majesty's illustrious co-operation from the Extraordinary Budget. This request was placed in the hands of the Minister for Education and Public Worship, who in his turn obtained the opinion of the Governor of the Province of South Holland.

In the representations made to His Majesty on April 21st, 1845 the Minister stated that there were no grounds for participation on the part of the State; moreover in the grant of 1844 it was stated „entirely at their own expense, there also not being the slightest connection between the Government and the Anglican or English Episcopal Church which derives its authority from the Sovereign of Great Britain, who is mentioned in the Church's Liturgy as its Head."

Furthermore „that this community does not enjoy any-grant from the Treasury of the State, no such request ever having been made, and no item occurring on the Governmental Budget for this purpose."

Seeing that the State could not participate in this scheme His Majesty's Treasurer found no reasons for supporting the request.

CAMPBELL'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES. Campbell had also addressed a similar request to the Town Authorities of The Hague viz. concerning the participation in a loan for Fl. 12000, but in addition to this there was another request.

In the Acts of the Council for 1845 [1]) we read that the request of Campbell was discussed; „among other things it brought forward reasons in support of a claim on the part of the English inhabitants to the right of ownership of the building in Noordeinde, recently sold by order of the Municipal Authorities."

Campbell was apparently still convinced that the building in Noordeinde was or had been the property of the English residents at The Hague. In the event of the Town not taking part in the above-mentioned loan, Campbell asked for an annual grant of Fl. 500—600 from the Municipal Funds for the English Church Community.

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[1]) Municipal Archives no. A. 121.

Burgomaster and Aldermen were requested to make known their opinions thereupon in the following meeting.

This took place on March 20th when it was decided that the former building had been the property of the town „for the reason that neither the former Church nor the new Church has ever been able in the past, or can at the present, establish any right to any Municipal building for religious purposes" and „as the Council has on principle decided to aid no Religious Body whatsoever from Municipal funds, there is no reason to make any exception to this rule, in favour of the English community."

The following month, on April 21st, a further request from Campbell came under consideration. It was stated therein, that the English Church had given up the idea of purchasing the building in the Korte Houtstraat and had decided to erect an iron building of their own. He now asked that the Town Authorities should grant a piece of land on which they might erect a building. In addition he asked for compensation for the organ, the pulpit and the seats which had been sold when the former Church in Noordeinde had been pulled down.

This request was made on the grounds that these articles were spoken of as „The property of that congregation" in a letter of 1810 written by the Municipality to the Council of the English Church.

The Burgomaster and Aldermen were not averse to granting a plot of ground on lease, but claims for compensation were to be withdrawn, as the fact that the former Church was dissolved, precluded all possibility of any new Church that might come into being, succeeding to its rights, just as the latter could in no wise be held responsible e.g. for debts incurred by the former.

It was therefore decided to inform the petitioner that the Corporation was not averse to granting a plot of land on lease or on other terms but that the second request could not be acceded to.

Campbell's answer and still another request were discussed in the sitting of the Council on June 30th; Concerning this we read:

„An address from Mr. Campbell, Churchwarden of the English Church, lately received, in which he expresses his thanks to the Council for their willingness to grant a plot of ground, leasehold, for the English Church and at the same time apprising them of the fact that a plot of ground had

been appointed, in the garden of the Royal Library where they had permission to erect an iron building, also once more laying stress on the compensation for the Church furniture sold in 1821 [1]) by the Municipal Authorities, and which was in his modest opinion the property of the English Church in the Town."

By order of the Burgomaster and Aldermen the matter was examined in Committee and all documents connected therewith were minutely considered, the result being as follows:

The Burgomaster and Aldermen have examined in detail all the documents having regard to the former English Presbyterian Church with all that took place in connection therewith and it is now clear:

1. „That even had there been properties in the old English Church in Noordeinde, which had been bought by the said Presbyterian Congregation, (the which is however by no means certain) such properties, even were they still in existence, could by no means be considered to be the sole property of, or be transferred to a new Church Community, having an entirely different Liturgy from the Church which was dissolved, and which would be considered (by the new Church) as dissenter. Such property and possessions could probably be claimed with better right by the other Reformed Churches in the town, whose religious Management more closely resembles that of the old English Church.

Mr. Campbell seems to refuse to acknowledge these things, though they have been constantly brought under his notice, and he entirely loses sight of the fact that his Church is utterly different from the one which was suppressed.

2. That the Town authorities since eight years before the suppression of the Church in 1821 [2]), had received no rental, but had allowed the same to lapse seeing that the Congregation had dwindled away, and for this very reason they may be considered to have a lawful claim upon the proceeds of the sale of any property or objects which might be considered as belonging to both communities (which is by no means certain), such proceeds moreover would in no case have been sufficient to balance the accumulated rental of Fl. 1600.

3. That the proceeds of the pulpit, organ and seats

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[1]) Should be 1840.

[2]) Should be 1822.

were not more than Fl. 351, so that the Town authorities would take proceedings for the total sum of the rental due against any one claiming these proceeds.

4. That the documents by no means showt hat the old English Presbyterian Community purchased the organ, but, on the other hand do prove that the building was rented in 1809 to the Community for Fl. 150 on the condition that they should keep in repair the organ and the pews (there is no mention made of the pulpit). The rent was however to be increased to Fl. 200 if the Municipal Authorities looked after the repairs.

5. That it further appears that an attempt on the part of the Church on July 29th, 1810, to obtain a reduction of the rent to the half, for the past year and henceforth from January 1st, 1811, when the rent would become due, was refused.

6. That the Church was suppressed in 1821[1]) and not in 1810 or 1811 is a fact which is not contested, but in 1809 the Church was obliged to pay the rental, because an entirely new arrangement in the management in the affairs of the Church had been made, the Civil and Municipal business of the Church Council were completely separated and it clearly appears from the documents, that the Church building was one manifestly belonging to the Town.

7. That in 1837[1]) the Municipal Authorities were obliged to obtain permission from the King for the sale, not because it was a Church building but because no municipal property might under any circumstances whatever be alienated without the Royal consent.

8. That the Authorities do not hesitate to believe that should the matter be brought to the notice of His Majesty, they would have no reason to fear, but they feel certain that all business concerning the old English Church would be considered in the same way as has been done by the Municipal Authorities, viz. it would be considered as being beyond the sphere of interference, of either Mr. Campbell or the new Congregation. The Municipal Authorities therefore desire to be spared any further petitions, which they would under no circumstances take into consideration, any more than they do those from other religious communities who ask for support.

Failing compliance with their wishes they will proceed

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[1]) Should be 1840.

to demand payment of the arrears due, which out of consideration for the community has not been insisted upon hitherto.

And it is resolved to maintain the decision of April 21st and the Burgomaster and Aldermen are requested to acquaint Mr. Campbell therewith without delay."

The Municipal Authorities were apparently ingnorant of the fact that Gerard Steevens submitted a design for the making and delivering of an organ on Sept. 25th, 1751, for which tenders had been invited by the Consistory of the English Church. He agreed to carry out the order for the sum of Fl. 1000 which sum was duly paid by the Consistory on July 7th 1752, as proved by the receipt [1]).

This was Campbell's last attempt to struggle with the Municipal authorities.

CAMPBELL'S DEPARTURE FROM HOLLAND.

Campbell who had been in The Hague for four years wrote in 1846 to the Colonial and Continental Church Society „I can not think of leaving this place and Country without expressing my thanks to the Society for the support it has given to the establishment of our Church here."

He went to China with his young wife, Barbara Macpherson (aged 17, a daughter of James Macpherson of Inverness and partner in the firm Colin Campbell, Dent and Co. at Rotterdam and Eliza Ferrier) [2]).

He settled in Hong Kong where a daughter was born. After about four years in China he returned to Scotland and lived at Sanchee House near Stirling, where three other daughters were born. A fifth daughter was born at Lethen near Nairn, and there Mrs. Campbell died in 1860 aged 30. Mr. Campbell then settled at Park, a house on Deeside. While resident there he married, as his second wife, a distant relative of his own, Marion Campbell of Possil. He died in Edinburgh on January 7th 1869 in his sixty third year. His five daughters subsequently moved, with their step-mother, to Torquay.

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[1]) See page 20.

[2]) She was a daughter of Sir Alexander Ferrier, (see page 62.) born 1773 at Brechen and died in 1845. Sir Alexander, who was married to a Dutch lady, Antoinette Jonas, was the last conservator of Scottish priviliges at Vere in Holland.

CHAPTER IV.

The Bible, like the Church, gains fresh force and strength in times of trial.

BISHOP WESTCOTT.

ERECTION OF THEIR OWN CHURCH. In 1845 as has already been seen, a plot of ground in the garden of the Royal Library, was granted to the Rev. S. H. Beresford and A. Campbell, upon which they were given permission to build a Church [1]).

A committee from among the Church members then proceeded to collect funds for this purpose and had the privilege of obtaining Fl. 7222 of which Fl. 4600 was given by inhabitants of Rotterdam. The list of subscribers toward the erection of the Church building is recorded in the cash book beforementioned; twenty three shares were placed in Rotterdam,

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[1]) In the „'s-Gravenhaagsche Stads- en Residentie Almanak" for the year 1845/6 we read on page 293:

The English Church at The Hague.

The Rev. S. H. Beresford, Chaplain.

Mr. A. Campbell, Churchwarden.

Divine worship according to the forms of the Church of England every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 7 in the evening. During the last twelve months the congregation have met in a large room in the Korte Houtstraat, but as the Government has, with sanction and approval of His Majesty, granted them permission to occupy a part of the garden belonging to the Royal Library, it is expected that a new Church will be erected there before the end of the present year, when the English Protestants in this Residence, will again, as formerly, have the advantage of a place to meet in for Divine worship.

Rich. Smith	3	shares	f 600.—
W. P. Knowles	1	„	„ 200.—
C. L. Ringrose Junr.	1	„	„ 200.—
John Ringrose	1	„	„ 200.—
Danl. Twiss	2	„	„ 400.—
Jn. Hudig	1	„	„ 200.—
D. Hudig	1	„	„ 200.—
R. A. Mees	1	„	„ 200.—
R. P. Mees	1	„	„ 200.—
W. G. Herklots	1	„	„ 200.—
A. S. van Reesema	1	„	„ 200.—
B. Verbrugge	1	„	„ 200.—
A. T. Prins	1	„	„ 200.—
D. Dunlop	1	„	„ 200.—
Jacob Moll	1	„	„ 200.—
Anthy. van Hoboken	1	„	„ 200.—
C. Rueb	1	„	„ 200.—
C. Rueb Cz.	1	„	„ 200.—
L. V. Ledeboer Bzn.	1	„	„ 200.—
G. Duuring Jnr.	1	„	„ 200.—
	23	shares	f 4600.—

To this amount can be added as received from:

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands		„	1200.—
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager		„	300.—
Mrs. Arbutnot per A. Campbell		„	122.—
Mr. A. Campbell	5	shares	„ 1000.—
			f 7222.—

FIRST SERVICES IN OWN CHURCH BUILDING.

The first services were held on November 15th when the collections (there were three services) amounted to f 322.63. The entrance to the Church was in the Kazerne street. Various statements have been made with regard to this Church, some referring to it as a wooden, others an iron building, but it seems certain that it was a wooden structure, as one or two old inhabitants can still remember it.

The picture of the interior, which is now in the vestry of the present Church, bears a card with the inscription: „This wooden Church was sent from England and was

used for public worship for many years." Van Stockum [1]) writes of „a small iron Church".

In „La Haye, par un habitant" [2]) we read: „Dans le Kazernestraat est située l'église du culte Anglicaine, elle est assez petite et incommode. Cette église fut acheté pour remplacer la chapelle du Saint Sacrement du Noordeinde, que la ville cédait à la communauté Anglicaine, mais que la municipalité a trouvé bon depuis de faire démouler. Le nombre des personnes du rit épiscopal ne montre à la Haye qu'à soixante et dix ou quatre vingts."

In the „Record" of Oct. 31st 1873 when speaking of the erection and the consecration of the existing English Church, the former one was referred to as a temporary wooden building.

The Rev. Edw. Brine writes in the Minute Book „The old Church, a wooden building, small and delapidated at the present time, was opened for Divine Service on the 15th of November in the year 1846."

This Church did duty for almost 37 years; the events which took place during that time will be told in the following chapter. Shortly after the new building in the Kazerne St. had been taken into use, circumstances entirely unforeseen but exceedingly favourable, rendered it possible to refund to the shareholders the sums they had paid in and they were notified of this in December 1846, as follows:

To the shareholders in the funds for the erection of a Church for the English Community at The Hague.

The Committee formed for the purpose referred to has the satisfaction to inform you that through the kindness of your gift the purpose announced in the accompanying plan has almost been accomplished and a suitable building has been erected for the use of the English Church in this place. The Committee has also to fulfil the pleasant duty of expressing its warmest thanks for your ready co-operation in the work. At the same time the Committee has the honour to inform you that owing to unforseen but favourable circumstances and arrangements, it will be in a position to make restitution of all the shares subscribed, within a very short time. As however the very slight interest that has been received for the money since its subscription, has also been used in the erection of the church, the Committee would esteem it an additional favour if you would agree to allow

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[1]) 's-Gravenhage in den loop der tijden, 1889, p. 160.

[2]) La Haye par un habitant, 2nd vol. 1857, p. 183 The writer was Baron Anth. Lopez de Fonseca, whose name is mentioned in the cashbook in 1844 as a yearly subscriber to the English Church for Fl. 20.— and as a seatholder in 1845 for the sum of Fl. 12.—.

the interest agreed upon in the contract, to lapse. The Committee trust that their request, though a departure from the original plan, may still receive your honoured support, by reason of the good object for which the money has been used.

On receiving your approval, (to be shown by attaching your signature below), the monies will be very shortly repaid to you.

Rotterdam, Dec. 1846.

In the name of the Committee
(signed) J. H. TURING.

Approved by

(s.) D. Dunlop.
Anth. van Hoboken.
C. Rueb Cz.
I. Hudig.
D. Hudig.
R. P. Mees.
Pr. R. A. Mees,
K. Mees.
Jacob Moll Hz.
A. S. van Reesema.
L. V. Ledeboer. Bz.
Dan. Twiss.
C. L. Ringrose. Jr.
W. P. Knowles.

The repayment actually took place between the 14th—2oth of April in the following year, as can be seen from the receipts. We read how this took place in a letter from the Rev. S. H. Beresford to Sir J. Turing, Bart. of Rotterdam [1]).

The Rev. S. H. Beresford had informed him that he intended to repay all the shareholders out of his own pocket and thus, together with Campbell, become the owner of the property, the King having annulled his claim for Fl. 1200. The Rev. S. H. Beresford proposed that Sir Edward Disbrowe should appoint four trustees viz. Campbell, himself (Beresford) and two others; Campbell had previously agreed to such an arrangement being made, in a letter which he had written to Mr. Beresford.

In 1846 Mr. Campbell left The Hague and in a letter from Mr. Beresford to Sir James Turing we read: „I have had an interesting letter from Archibald Campbell together

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[1]) Sir James. J. Turing, Bart. succeeded his father-in-law, Sir Alexander Ferrier, as Consul at Rotterdam in 1845, Sir Alexander having been appointed in 1817.

Sir James and his sons also had a tea importing business in Rotterdam which is the reason why the family remained in Holland. Sir James was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert, in 1860, who in his turn was succeeded by his brother Alexander in 1874, and he at his death was succeeded by a younger brother, Henry, in 1882. Mr. Henry Turing retired after 30 years service in 1912.

Owing to their position as British Consul they were amongst the leading citizens in Rotterdam for many generations, and inter-married with Dutch families, such as Chabot, Fauchey, etc.

with the Hong Kong papers, giving a full account of all their troubles and of their victory over the Governor. I hope Bombay may agree with Campbell and that he may return in good health and spirits to his trying post."

Mr. Beresford mentioned his plans to Sir Ed. Disbrowe, who „still seems to have some hopes of the Foreign Office". „My object", writes Mr. Beresford, „would be to secure the appointment of a proper clergyman in case of a vacancy. Sir Edward sees as clearly as I do that there is nothing lucrative in the prospects of the Church and is kind enough to say that he should rejoice in my investing money in it, chiefly because it would promote my remaining, not that it would benefit me. He also has some idea of raising, if possible, some claim upon the Burgomaster here, on Campbell's account, in consequence of the confiscation, in 1822, of Fl. 12000 belonging to the former English Church. We have secured a notarial copy of the Inventory of the effects of that Church."

In 1851 the Rev. S. H. Beresford left The Hague to be succeeded by the Rev. Edward Brine, who came on the invitation of Sir Edw. Disbrowe and who remained here from 1851—1896 as Chaplain of the Church; he continued to live here after he resigned his office and died at The Hague on June 9th, 1903 at the ripe old age of 90 years and 9 months.

There is only one Minute book, which was begun in 1851. Whether there were meetings before that year is not known; it is perhaps scarcely probable since Mr. Campbell and Mr. Beresford together, practically ruled the Congregation. From 1851—1873, a period of twenty-two years, there were but nine meetings and these were held in 1851 (two), 1853, 1857, 1860, 1862 and in 1865 (three). After this the period of the new Church begins and continues to the present day.

APPOINTMENT OF REV. E. BRINE. From this minute book we learn that in 1851, at a meeting held at the house of the British Minister on August 2nd, it was agreed to accept with great pleasure the services of the Rev. Edw. Brine as Chaplain and on the terms previously agreed to between him and Sir Edw. Disbrowe. Later in the year, on December 11th, it was decided that the appointment of a permanent Chaplain rendered it necessary to make some definite arrangements for the management of Church matters in which the English custom should be followed as closely as possible.

APPOINTMENT OF CHURCHWARDENS. In the first place two churchwardens were appointed, viz. Jonkheer Willem van Tuyll for the Chaplain and Mr. Maitland for the congregation.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POOR FUND. At the same meeting it was resolved that according to invariable custom, the Chaplain and the two churchwardens were to be the sole receivers and trustees of Church-funds of all kinds whatsoever, and that the Chaplain was to have the right to make such arrangements for the relief of the poor from these funds as seemed best to him, after consultation with the churchwardens.

GASLIGHTING. The same meeting passed a vote of thanks to the Gas Company for their very kind and liberal offer to light the Church gratuitously with gas, which offer was also accepted.

RELIEF OF THE BRITISH POOR. In the meeting of May 26th, 1853 it was resolved that all money for the relief of the British poor, from whatever source derived, should be distributed by the Chaplain and the Churchwardens and the account of such distributions be laid before the annual meeting of the subscribers to the English Church.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH. There was no meeting before August 10th, 1857, when it was unanimously resolved that His Brittanic Majesty's Representative at The Hague, the British Consul at Rotterdam, the Chaplain and two Churchwardens of the English Church at The Hague, should be appointed and respectfully requested to accept the office of Trustees of the interests of the English Church and Congregation at The Hague. This resolution was however invalid, (as recorded in pencil, in the margin) since the British Minister, the British Consul at Rotterdam and one of the Churchwardens refused to accept office.

RENUNCIATION OF CLAIMS ON THE CHURCH BY MRS. BERESFORD AND MR. CAMPBELL. The next resolution taken at the same meeting was an important one. The seatholders desired to present their best thanks to Mrs. Beresford and Mr. Campbell, for their renunciation of all their claims upon the English Church at The Hague.

We thus learn that Mr. Beresford was no longer living and that Mrs. Beresford and Mr. Campbell renounced their claims and presented the considerable sum of money they had invested in the Church as a free gift to the congregation, enabling the Church to begin a new period entirely free from debt.

EASTER GIFT TO THE CHAPLAIN. In 1860 and in 1862 only one meeting was held (May 30th and Oct. 6th respectively). The next meetings took place on January 24th, on July 24th, and on December 9th, 1865. In this last meeting Mr. Melvil proposed that the Treasurer should be empowered, after discharging expenses for the preceding year, to hand any balance, over and above 500 florins, to the Chaplain, at Easter. Such a sum was not however to exeed 700 florins. The resolution was carried unanimously.

CHAPTER V.

We love the place, o God,
Wherein Thine honour dwells,
The joy of Thine abode
All earthly joy excels.

A. & M. Hymn 242.

In the third decade of the nineteenth century there lived at No. 32, Lange Voorhout, The Hague, in the house adjoining the Royal Library, a certain gentleman, by name Philip Frederic Tinne; he had been formerly Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Demerara, in the West-Indies, and later became one of the founders of the Liverpool Shipping Firm, Sandbach, Tinne and Co. On his return to Europe, being then a widower, he married in 1831 Jonkvrouwe Henrietta Marie Louise van Capellen, who was 24 years younger than himself.

By his first marriage with Miss Anna Rose, a Scotch lady he had two sons, the eldest of whom, born in Demerara 1807, was the founder of the present Church at The Hague.

By his second marriage he had a daughter Alexandrine Petronella Francina, born in Oct. 17th 1835 [1]).

A separate Chapter is devoted to the history of this family, so it is only necessary to mention here that Philip Frederic Tinne, the last male descendant of the Tinne family who lived in Holland, died at Spa during one of his many journeys; in 1844 his body was brought back to Holland and buried in the cemetery of „Eik en Duinen" at The Hague.

Alexandrine Tinne spent her youth in the house on the Lange Voorhout and it was from a back room in her home which gave on to the Royal Library that she painted the little English Church, hidden behind the Library buildings, with its entrance in the Kazerne Street. This painting

[1]) According to the Registration Office at The Hague, the names were Alexandrine Pieternella Françoise. She was usually called Alexine. Her death was registered at The Hague on February 10th, 1870 under the names Alexandrina Petronella Francisca. The family pedegree mentions the name Francina instead of Francisca.

is now in the possession of Mr. Herman William Tinne, the only surviving son of the donor of the present Church, who has very kindly had a photograph made, which is reproduced on page 48.

The family were naturally interested in the little Church, as is proved by their contribution to the Church fund and the payment made for Mr. Tinne's seat in the Church (page 52).

The son, John Abraham, married in England and like his father was a merchant and a partner in the firm of Sandbach, Tinne and Co. He spent his further life in England but always retained memories of the Church at The Hague.

Closely connected by the nearest family ties with Holland and The Hague, Mr. J. A. Tinne had long desired to testify his interest in the land of his ancestors and more especially to honour the memory of his grandfather and father, both of whom had occupied influentual posts under the Government of Holland and also of his half-sister Alexine who was cruelly murdered on Aug. 1st 1869 at Aberdjoudj, on her last expedition in Africa.

The English community at The Hague had for many years been without a permanent place of worship and had lately used for their services a temporary wooden building erected by permission of the Town Authorities at the back of the Royal Library (Chapter IV). The long felt want was at last supplied in the most complete manner possible by the munificence of John A. Tinne Esq. of Briarly, Aigburth, near Liverpool, and Cambridge Sq. London, at whose sole expense the present Church building was erected.

In 1870 Mr. Tinne, who was a personal friend of the Rev. Edw. Brine, Chaplain at The Hague, opened a correspondence with him about the building of a brick Church in place of the wooden structure. In March 1871, Mr. Tinne wrote to Admiral Sir Ed. Harris, the British Minister at the Court of the Netherlands, and endeavoured through him to obtain a site in the Willemstraat near the wooden building, which plan, however, failed.

Mr. Tinne then wrote to Sir Thomas Edward Moss, English Commissioner for the Dutch-Rhenish Railway, and endeavoured to buy a site near the railway ground, but in vain; the railway company had no available land for sale, but advised approaching the owner of the Hotel „Bellevue" who approved of the idea of putting a Church behind the Hotel; but these negotiations also failed, the price asked

for the site being too high. Eventually a piece of land was chosen belonging to Willem Hendrik van Zanten, a little further along the Bezuidenhoutsche Weg, between the two Van den Bosch Streets.

On the 16th Feb: 1872 Mr. Tinne bought the piece of land 26 ares 35 centiares [1]) in extent, for Fl. 6400 (£ 533:6:8). It was stipulated in the deed of sale [2]) that no other buildings should be erected on the ground than a Church, parsonage, schoolbuildings and such like [3]).

The land on which the Church was built was formerly occupied by the ,,Huis ter Noot'' on the South side of the mainroad (Bezuidenhoutsche Weg) built by Jonkheer Van der Noot in the 17th century. In the 19th century only one residential house was left in which Mr. Falck, Minister of State was living in 1834. This house was also pulled down by speculators with the intention of laying out two streets, [4]).

The only remembrance of this ,,Huis ter Noot'' is kept in the name of the villa built in 1878, adjoining the present Church.

In order to be certain of the permanent existence of the Church building standing between the two van den Bosch Streets it was necessary to form a society which should be incorporated for the period of 29 years and 11 months.

For this purpose a Memorandum of Association [5]) was drawn up in the presence of W. J. Eikendal, Notary Public at The Hague, by the purchaser of the ground Mr. A. J. Tinne, Landowner in Liverpool, Mr. Donald Jacob Baron Mackay, Member of Parliament, residing at Ophemert and Jonkheer Willem Walter Astor Boreel, Chamberlain to H. M. the King of the Netherlands, residing at The Hague, as well as the following representatives of the Colonial and Continental Church Society: John Strange Jocelyn, Colonel; John Knox (of no occupation), Lewis Boirett White, Priest; Francis John Clay Moran, Priest; John Sperling and John Martin (both of no occupation).

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[1]) Half an acre, 17 poles, 12 yards.

[2]) Drawn up by Cornelis van Zegwaard, Notary Public at The Hague.

[3]) Entered on February 22nd, 1872 in Register 452 for the registration of real property under no 65.

[4]) W. F. van Stockum, 's-Gravenhage in den loop der tijden, vol. 2, 1889, p. 233.

[5]) Entered on October 9th, 1873 in Registers 480 and 483 for the registration of real property under no. 86.

There were many delays before the work was eventually finished, but the result is a very beautiful little Church, spoken of with admiration by all who know it or have seen it.

The following description from ,,the Builder", June 8th, 1872, p. 449, will give a good idea of the present Church.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH. ,,The position of the new Church is on the south side of a handsome square, called ,,Van den Bosch", adjoining the ,,Bezuidenhout", well known for its many attractions, being on the side of the great wood and contiguous to the Netherlands Railway and the Bellevue Hotel. The site is not likely to be encroached upon as there are pasture fields open to the country behind it and it occupies nearly the whole of one side of the Van den Bosch-square. Besides the land appropriated to the Church itself, an additional space next to it has been secured, upon which a parsonage, school, or other building in connection with the Church can be erected, should such hereafter be thought desirable. The trees are by no means ideal but are to be preserved.

The materials of which the Church is mainly built are such as the immediate neighbourhood furnishes. A simple treatment has been adopted and in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining stone in Holland, tracery has been avoided and natural stone used for the plinth of the building only. The operation of preparing the foundations is peculiar to this district which possesses merely a substratum of bogsoil. A depth of about two yards is excavated, the soil is removed and sand filled in, which is brought in barges by canal, a distance of several miles. Upon this material the foundation walls are built, of great thickness, up to the gound-line; by this means the necessity for the use of piles is entirely obviated. All the new residences in the Van den Bosch-square have been built in this manner.

The main walls are of local bricks in several shades of colour, from deep red to light buff. The bricks are very small, and only about two inches in thickness, and require great care in laying, but make very beautiful work when finished and pointed. The bricklayers are very careful workmen, but slow, which, together with the smallness of the bricks greatly increases the cost of workmanship it being more than double the price of English work. A sober tone of colour has been used for the main walls, with arches and bands of deeper colours. The parti-coloured system of brick-

work is not new to The Hague, as there are evidences of this treatment in some of the ancient public works dating from the sixteenth century, which may have been introduced by the Spaniards, asthe treatment possesses something of the spirit of the Moorish architecture, and such as has been recently adopted in England from Italian examples.

Local materials have been principally used, but the slating in two colours has been sent from Wales. The decorative materials for the interior, such as granite pillars, serpentine shafts in chancel window reveals, encaustic tiles, the reredos, pulpit and reading-desk, in Bath stone, and all the stone carved capitals and corbels have been sent from England; also the stained-glass windows, the ornamental and other ironwork, the pitch pine benches and roof-principals below the carved boarding. The small quantity of artificial stone used externally in quoins, sills and dressings, is of the local manufacture called „Lindo's patent stone" which is said to stand the climate of Holland better than any natural stone, and is indurated under water for 100 days after coming from the moulds. It has been largely used for monumental works in the country. The Church consists of nave, single side-aisle, transepts and chancel with organ chamber, vestry in tower, and porch. The roofs are boarded to a curved shape and divided into panels by moulded ribs.

The whole of the pitch-pine has been worked in England, the rest of the joiner's and carpenter's work has been done at The Hague.

The work has been done from the designs and specifications of Mr. H. H. Vale, architect, Liverpool, and Mr. J. Waldorp, engineer of the Waterstaat and Government Railways of the Netherlands, undertook the local superintending of the work."

Mr. Tinne's interest in the Church did not end with the purchasing of the site and the materials for its erection, but it extended to the minutest details, even to a few inches additional width of the seats, for the greater comfort and convenience of the worshippers; the organ, fittings, windows, heating, locks, keys and lighting, all had his special attention.

Unfortunately the contractor proved unworthy of the trust reposed in him; he appropriated a great part of the splendid materials sent from England in order to build a house for himself, substituting inferior bricks, stone etc. [1]).

[1]) Communicated to me by Mr. H. W. Tinne. See also page 77 where the same statement was made in the vestry meeting of May 27th, 1906.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS. The windows (some of which are Memorial windows erected by Mr. Tinne and members of the English Community) are filled with stained glass, admirable in design and colour, by Mr. W. H. Sullivan of Liverpool. The window in the North Transept is a device containing the Royal Arms of the Netherlands, and the corresponding window in the South transept has the Royal arms of Great Britain.

HISTORY OF THE BELL. The Tower holds a clock presented by the Contractor, which strikes on a sonorous bell of which the history is interesting. It was originally cast in Amsterdam in 1671, for the use of the English Church at Rotterdam. The tower of that Church became unsafe and was pulled down and the bell disposed of [1]); it was found later and purchased from the Jewish dealer who had possession of it. It is now restored, if not to the Church for which it was originally intended, still to an English Church and for its original purpose. The inscription on the bell is: „Gratia est angelicis mea musica mixta Choraeis. Petrus Hemony Me Fec. Amstelodanum 1671." [2])

THE ORGAN. The organ was bought out of a local fund raised by Lady Harris and some of her Dutch friends at The Hague; it was built by Walker and Sons, London.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH. The dedication of the Church to St. John and St. Philip took place on October 19th, 1873. The delay in its completion prevented the Bishop of London from consecrating the Church, and the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, acting under Commission from His Lordship, took his place.

The Sunday of October the 19th was a bright and sunny one, when the bell sounded its joyful summons to the English inhabitants of the city to attend the solemn dedication of their new Church. Of the service itself it is enough to say that it passed off most happily; the Church was filled with English inhabitants, not only from the Hague but also

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[1]) According to Rev. H. Ratford the bell was stolen by the French soldiers and was returned from Antwerp after the Battle of Waterloo.

[2]) The two brothers Hemony lived in the middle of the 17th century and were renowned throughout Europe as musicians and bell founders. The most noted Dutch and Flemish carillons were cast by them, including those of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Haarlem, Leiden, Middelburg and Utrecht. They lived first in Utrecht and later in Amsterdam.

from Rotterdam, and added to them were many Dutch friends, some no doubt led there by curiosity, but others by the warm interest they felt in the proceedings of the day.

The Bishop was received at the Church door by the Rev. E. Brine, the Rev. W. Walsh of St. Andrew's, Watford, and by Admiral Sir Edward Harris, the British Minister, Jonkheer W. Boreel, Baron Donald Mackay, (the local members of the Church trust), Mr. Melvil and Mr. Steers, Churchwardens, and Mr. Tinne. The Rev. L. H. White, Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, with which the Chaplaincy was in future to be connected, acted as Bishop's Chaplain.

The sermon, preached by the Bishop from Zech. IV . 7, was admirably adapted to the occasion and produced a deep impression on all who heard it; many of the Dutch visitors were able to follow it and were much interested in the explanation of the meaning of the service of the day, and gratified by the friendly sympathy expressed with the Protestant people and churches of Holland. The Bishop concluded his sermon, which was published in 1873 [1]), as follows:

> And now to sum up in few words the thoughts of which my heart has been full on this solemn and interesting occasion. —
>
> First, I would lead you in the light of Scripture to recognize the grace of God in putting it into the heart of our brother to consecrate a portion of his wealth by devoting it to the erection of this hallowed house of God.
>
> Next, I would claim your respect for him as the honoured instrument in God's hand for promoting the Divine glory, extending the Church's influence, and serving the cause of religious life and of corporate unity in this place.
>
> Thirdly, I would ask you never to forget the increased strength secured to the Church, and to souls within it, by sacramental union, and by the growth of that unity for which our Saviour prayed (John XVII. 17).
>
> Fourthly, I would have you to remember the special mission of the Church of England, in its settled home amid varying forms of Christianity, to witness to the truth of Christ and His Church, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and interpreted by the Fathers of the primitive Church.
>
> Fifthly, I would exhort you each one earnestly to make this special dedication of the house of God an occasion of testing your own practical use of the means of grace vouchsafed to you, and of the progress your own souls are making in the growth of holiness, and of spiritual life.

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[1]) Colonial and Continental Church Society, Serjeants Inn, Fleet St., London E. C. There are no more copies to be had.

12. The present Anglican Church at The Hague.

13. Interior of the present Anglican Church at The Hague.

14. The Sanctuary of the Anglican Church at The Hague.
Photo bij Mr C. E. Emerson.

15. The Altar of the Anglican Church at The Hague.
Photo bij Mr C. E. Emerson.

Sixthly, I would remind you how much may be done by a single soul in the way of promoting the unity of the body to which it belongs, and the duty that is laid upon each to follow Christ as His personal example in faith, in peace, in purity, and in love.

And lastly, and because of all these things, I would ask every one, with perfect concord of heart and mind, to join in invoking the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon the sacred work of this holy and happy day, and whether they remain to join in the blessed privilege of Holy Communion, or whether for the present they abstain, to unite one with another in spiritually bringing forth the headstone of this hallowed house, and crying —

Grace, grace, unto it,
In the name of the Lord of Hosts!

Forty communicants received the Holy Communion at the end of the service. The offertory, amounting to £ 11, was given to the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Rev. E. Brine, who had been British Chaplain at The Hague for twenty-two years, preached at the service held in the afternoon. The Bishop, the Rev. L. B. White and the Rev. H. B. W. Wilkinson, Chaplain at Amsterdam, also took part in the service.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. The original Articles of Association of the „Society for safeguarding the permanent property of the English Church building standing between the two van den Bosch streets at The Hague" were approved by Royal Decree of Sept. 29th, 1873, no. 13 (Offic. Gazette Oct. 30th, 1873, no. 257). They were revised by Royal Decrees of Sept. 29th, 1902, no. 17. (Offic. Gazette Oct. 15th, 1902, no. 241) and again on Dec. 31st, 1912, no. 31. (Offic. Gazette Feb. 20th, 1903, no. 43). (see appendix IV).

The lengthy and inconvenient name of the Society was altered to that of „The Anglican Church" and the period of 29 years eleven months, was renewed in 1912 until 1942. These alterations were made at an extraordinary meeting on July 31st, 1902 and on Dec. 17th, 1912.

RATES AND TAXES. The Ground Rent for which the Church was liable was the subject of discussion in the meeting of May 27th, 1908 and Baron van Pallandt volunteered to take steps towards having this withdrawn, but was not successful. After an assessment of Fl. 300 had been made, the subject was again broached in 1912. The claim was based on the insufficient title of the Society, other Church Societies being free from taxation. For this

reason a revision of the Articles of Association was decided upon in the meeting of Dec. 17th, 1912; Mr. Bles was adviser in this matter. In 1913 a request for exemption from, or for the reduction or refunding of the Taxes, was refused by the States on the grounds that Art. 1 of the law of Dec. 10th 1853 had not been complied with before Jan. 1st, 1913 A sum of Fl. 150 was paid in 1912 and Fl. 300 in 1913 (for the last time). The revised Articles of Association were approved on Dec. 31st, 1912.

NAME OF THE CHURCH. The Church which was named SS. John and Philip (after the grandfather and father of the donor (see chapter V) is often called the English and American Episcopal Church, although the only official title, according to the now existing Articles of Association is „The Anglican Church". The title seems to have been introduced at the time that Dr. Henry van Dyke was American Ambassador and took a leading part in the services, in order to make clear to those Americans who were Episcopalians, that the Church was for the use of both nationalities.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS. Since the consecration of the Church there have been eleven Episcopal Visitations viz. those of:

Bishop J. H. Titcomb, coadjutor to the Bishop of London for the Chaplaincies in Northern and Central Europe, on May 10th, 1885.

Bishop Charles R. Alford, D.D. of Victoria, China, on June 15th, 1886.

Bishop T. W. Wilkinson D.D. Bishop for North and Central Europe, May 16th, 1888, February 25th, 1898, February 14—17th, 1904 and Oct. 6—8th, 1908.

Bishop Herbert Bury, Bishop for North and Central Europe on Nov. 11—13th, 1911,
Feb. 19th, 1912,
March 10—13th, 1921,
April 12—13th, 1924.

Bishop S. Batty D.D. Bishop of Fulham and Bishop for North and Central Europe on March 21st, 1928.

VESTRY MEETINGS OR ANNUAL MEETINGS. Regular meetings according to art. 13 of the Articles of Association have only been held since 1896. Before that year only one meeting had taken place, viz. in 1887, when

no other business was discussed than the appointment of office-holders.

Ladies attended the vestry meetings for the first time on April 6th, 1920.

There have been altogether forty-two meetings, including the 6 extraordinary meetings, held for the purpose of special bussiness.

CHURCHWARDENS, SIDESMEN. The first Churchwardens were appointed on August 2nd, 1851. For the first time we see the appointment of Sidesmen in 1896 at the meeting of April 6th, when Baron R. van Tuyll, Mr. M. H. Khiel, Mr. Laming, and Mr. M. Rix were appointed. This number was increased to six in 1899, to seven in 1907 and to ten in 1910. In the following years it varied between six and nine. In 1920 there were again ten sidesmen; the number was increased to eleven in 1925, to thirteen in 1926 and is at present, seven.

SERVICES IN DUTCH. At the meeting of May 6th, 1905 Mr. Fraser read a letter signed by Baron van Vredenburg, Mr. van Meurs, and Mr. Barger, in which it was stated that a suggestion had been put forward to hold services in Dutch, in conformity with the Liturgy of the Anglican Church, and asking if it were possible to have such services in the Church of SS. John and Philip, and if so, upon what terms the Church could be lent.

Mr. Barger explained in this meeting that he was not the originator of this movement, but that Mr. Schelling and himself had been approached on the subject and that he had consented to act as intermediary in the preliminary negotiations. Mr. Fraser said that if such services were held they should be completely under the control of the Church authorities. Mr. Los said that he thought that the opinion of the seat-holders should be considered and obtained before any such services were established. Mr. Fraser pointed out that the services held in the Church were entirely under the direction of the Chaplain who was responsible to the Bishop; the churchwardens could warn him of any irregularity or contravention of the ecclesiastical law.

The Chaplain said he was not opposed to such services, but as far as he could see, they could only be held in the evenings; moreover, only the services appointed in the Prayerbook might be used and no one who did not hold the Bishop's licence could officiate. He himself should

be guided by the opinion of the seatholders on this question. The result of the discussion was that Mr. Barger was authorised to state to the promotors of the scheme that the feeling of the vestry meeting was a friendly one, but in the absence of any definite proposals the meeting could not frame any resolution on the subject, but would await further developments.

As nothing further was heard on the subject, it seems that the idea was abandoned.

FIRST PEACE CONFERENCE. During the first Peace Conference in 1899, special preachers were invited by the Chaplain. They were:

The Very Revd. the Dean of Ely (Dr. C. W. Stubbs).

The Very Revd. the Dean of Ripon (The Hon. W. H. Fremantle).

The Lord Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Percival).

The Revd. C. H. Grundy M.A. (Vicar of St. Peters, Brockley S.E.).

The Very Revd. The Dean of Bristol (Dr. Pigon).

The Revd. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. (Chaplain of University College Durham).

The Revd. Herbert Ratford, B.A. (Chaplain of H. B. M. Legation, the Hague), who preached at the request of the English and American Delegates.

SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE 1907. Special preachers were also invited on this occasion by the Chaplain, viz.:

The Revd. the Hon. R. J. Yarde-Buller. M.A.

The Very Revd. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle D.D. (Dean of Ripon).

The Revd. the Hon. A. Northcote M.A. (Rector of Monks, Leigh, Suffolk).

The Revd. E. H. Praice. M.A. (Vicar of Christchurch, Newgate St. E. C.).

The Revd. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L., Durham.

The Revd. Dr. Lock, Warden of Keble College, Oxford.

The Rev. K. Lake, M.A. Professor of Theology, Leiden, and at the request of the English Delegates the Rev. Herbert Ratford B.A. Chaplain to H. B. Majesty's Legation.

His Excellency Sir Edward Fry and His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow read the lessons in Church on each Sunday during the sitting of the Conference.

The Chaplain of S.S. John and Philip made all the arrangements for their stay and bore all the expenses incurred.

SERVICES FOR THE PRISONERS OF WAR. The first service for the prisoners of war was held on Dec. 30th, 1917. Colonel Gibbs and Major Tweedie asked that the address given by Rev. H. Ratford. B.A. might be printed, that being the desire of all ranks. Five hundred copies were asked for.

THE BUILDING. During the fifty-six years of its existence, large sums have been spent on the building in repairs and improvements, especially to the roof and the tower.

In 1906 it was made known in the annual meeting that owing to the negligence of the original builder, a sum of fl. 4719.71 had to be spent on the restoration of the tower and the rebuilding of the spire, so that an appeal had to be made for financial help. In order to collect the neccessary funds to meet these liabilities, a circular was issued by the Churchwardens, Baron van Pallandt Duinrell and P. M. Schelling. A complete list of subscribers to the „Tower Fund" was published in the Magazine Nov./Dec. 1907. The total sum subscribed amounted to fl. 2966.76. Just at this time a most welcome legacy of fl. 1000 was left to the Church by Baroness Sirtema van Grovestins.

During the years 1896—1908 a sum of nearly fl. 10,000 was spent on the Church, being paid out to the contractors Messrs. Schroot, so that it was decided in future to ask for tenders.

According to Mr. Fraser, speaking in the meeting of May 27th, 1908, the heavy costs for repairs were mainly the result of want of proper oversight during the first twenty years of the Church's existence and the way in which the original builder had scamped part of the work.

WALL AND RAILING. The building of a wall and setting up of a railing round the Church was agreed to in 1901 and to defray the expenses of this work (fl. 2300.—) an appeal was made for subscriptions.

WINDOWS. In commemoration of the Peace Conference, the Hon. Seth Low presented a stained glass window to the Church and in the meeting of April 3rd, 1902 the following resolution was carried:

„That the best thanks of the members of the Church of SS. John and Philip be given to the Hon. Seth Low for his gift of a window which adds greatly to the beauty of

the Church and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Seth Low on behalf of the Church, by the Chaplain and one of the churchwardens."

In 1904 the church was presented with five stained glass windows by the families Van Brienen and Van Tuyll van Serooskerken, in memory of some members of that family who died in 1903. The windows were made in England.

Another window was given by John Melvil, churchwarden, one by the children of the Rev. Brine, one by the Huyssen van Kattendyke family and three windows by the wife and children of Baron Reginald van Tuyll van Serooskerken.

We read in the minutes of April 16th, 1904 that the question of the filling of the five chancel windows with stained glass in memory of Baron van Tuyll and Baroness van Brienen was discussed and it was decided that it would be best to sell the five stained glass windows already there, provided that Miss Disbrowe agreed to her windows being included in the sale, the money accruing from such a sale to be devoted to providing a new window in memory of Sir Edward Disbrowe and a brass in memory of Mr Goldsmid. If this arrangement were not found suitable, three of the windows would be placed in the nave and the other two could be sold.

The following year the English Church presented some stained glass windows to the authorities of the Dutch Reformed Church in this town. Was this perhaps a deed of kindness and appreciation after the handing over of the English Church Silver? (See Chapter VI).

In the meeting of the Church Council of the Dutch Reformed Church of December 7th 1905, Jonkheer Repelaer van Driel announced that the English Church was prepared to hand over to the Dutch Reformed Church some stained glass windows, which could perhaps be placed in the Church that was soon to be built. This announcement was received with great interest. It is strange however that these windows which were duly handed over to the Dutch Church authorities were never used, and are still stored away in the St. Jacob's Church at The Hague.

THE PARSONAGE. No parsonage had been included when the Church was built. Thirty-two years afterwards Mr. Fraser announced in the meeting of May 6th, 1905, that a seatholder had promised a sufficient sum of money to the Rev. H. Ratford to build a manse or parsonage house,

but desired to remain anonymous. The sum placed at the disposal of the Churchwardens did not exceed fl. 12000; during the lifetime of the said seatholder it was to pay him an interest of 4 % and at his death, the annuity was to lapse. The offer was of course gratefully accepted and the following resolution was carried at the meeting:

„The meeting resolves to build a manse on the land at the back of the Church and accepts with many thanks the financial assistance offered for that purpose and further agrees to the payment of an annuity appertaining thereto; the meeting hereby authorises the Churchwarden Mr. J. M. Fraser to settle and arrange as he thinks fit and desirable in the interests of the „Vereeniging" with the parties, empowering him hereby to sign and pass all deeds and agreements in connection therewith in the name of the „Vereeniging".

The estimated cost (inclusive of Architects fees) was fl. 11674. The architects Messrs. Smit and Tels, Java St. 118 were instructed to put the work out to tender. The house was built on the southside of the Church and in the meeting of April 5th, 1906, the satisfaction of the meeting was expressed on the completion of the parsonage.

As the parsonage proved too small for a married man, and would always stand in the way of a married Chaplain accepting the post, it was a great relief to the Church that a friend of the Rev. H. Ratford advanced him a sum of money on his personal security, for which he would pay interest. This was made known at the vestry meeting of April 29th, 1909. The capital sum could be paid back in the course of 25 years or so, which would be at the rate of £18 per year. The sum advanced was to be £450—£500 as necessity required. As the clergyman was not considering his own interests sufficiently, it was resolved by the meeting to appoint a committee to safeguard the Chaplain's interests.

At the same meeting the Rev. H. Ratford announced his approaching marriage.

A small amount of this debt was paid off in 1913 and the balance in 1920 by four voluntary subscriptions of £100 each; Mrs. Laming headed the subscriptionlist for wiping off the debt and was followed by Mr. Los van Aarlanderveen, Mr. van der Hoogt and Mr. March. The Easter Offering of fl. 220,97 was also added.

ORGAN. In 1903 an anonymous donor offered to add

another keyboard with suitable stops to the organ. It was made in the factory of Messrs. Walker and Sons, London, who built the original organ in 1873. The electric bellows were paid for from the Jubilee Memorial Fund in 1923, at a cost of fl. 560.

CENTRAL HEATING. As the heating apparatus had for many years been inadequate, the consulting engineer J. F. H. Koopman, inspected the apparatus and reported that the boiler and pipes had a heating capacity of about 20000 calories and an apparatus of nearly 50000 was required.

As it was impossible to incur the expense, estimated at about Fl. 4500, out of the current income, an appeal was made by the Chaplain in 1921. A gift of Fl. 500 was received from Mr. Philips, the American Minister, one of Fl. 200 from Baroness van Tuyll, while Mr. van der Hoogt promised F. 200 for five years and Mr. H. March also F. 200 for two years. The balance was found by voluntary contributions. The work was done by the firm of Deerns and Westering. Including the necessary brick-work, a sum of Fl. 3882.24 was spent on the new installation, which was used for the first time on Dec. 18th, 1921.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. Electric light was installed in the Church in Nov. 1921 by Messrs. Haaxman and Co. at a cost of Fl. 670, of which Fl. 500 was a gift from Mr. Gregson, the balance being raised by donations.

CHANCEL SCREEN. In 1916 Mr. Victor Los presented the Church with a chancel screen in memory of his father who had been Churchwarden of Sunderland, in the county of Durham and also for some years of the English Church at The Hague.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY. In view of the heavy expense incurred by the congregation in repairing and decorating the parsonage when the Rev. H. Ratford left in 1921, the Society increased the grant for one year from £ 50 to £ 100.

In 1922 the Society, was faced with serious financial difficulties, owing to the falling off of subsidies and other causes and was compelled to economise in every way. It asked the English Community to agree to a reduction of £ 25 from the grant. The suggestion that the English Church should

forego one half of the annual grant made at the dedication in 1873 and recorded by a tablet on the walls of the Church was discussed at the annual meeting on April 27th. The members present at the meeting were of the opinion that they ought not to renounce their claim to this grant, but that they should undertake to refund one half of the amount in 1922 and continue to do so each year whenever the funds permitted it. This decision was made because, if the Society was released from this obligation, its right to appoint the Chaplain would be forfeited. The meeting readily voted that the sum of 300 be refunded.

CHAPLAINCY FUND. In his Christmas letter to the members of the Congregation the Rev. A. Bevan explained how the stipend of the Chaplain was made up and how the required amount had to be raised. He said that he always found that the parishioners liked to know how much was needed and how it was to be obtained. The stipend of the Chaplain is provided from three different sources:

I. The Chaplaincy Fund, consisting of voluntary annual contributions.
II. A grant of £ 50 from the Colonial and Continental Church Society.
III. A further sum alloted by the Churchwardens from the collections and the pew-rents.

The Chaplaincy Fund was established in 1893 under the auspices of the British Legation. An account is submitted every year at the annual meeting.

On Nov. 5th, 1920 a committee was appointed to manage this fund; those appointed were Mrs. Laming, Mr. March and Miss van Putten, the latter as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer in the place of Mr. Victor Los, who had been Hon. Treasurer for many years. Mr. March was relieved by Mr. T. van Oss on April 27th, 1922. Through death and various other causes the number of subscribers constantly varies so that there rests on the committee the responsibility of finding new subscribers every year.

It may also be mentioned that the Executors of the late Miss Mary Brine, (a daughter of the Rev. Edw. Brine) who left the Hague in 1924 after having lived there for 73 years, announced that 2/9 of the residue of her estate was invested for the benefit of the Chaplaincy Fund and the Poor Fund.

LADIES GUILD. At a meeting held on the 29th of

March 1928 it was decided to form a Ladies Guild, to aid the Church in various ways. Countess Granville was elected President and Mrs. Pierson Vice-President, with six other members. Its existence was however of short duration; in June 1929 it had already ceased to exist.

POOR RELIEF AND BUILDING FUND. The establishment of a Poor Relief and Building Fund was suggested in 1926 but has not been carried out.

MAGAZINE. In 1901 the Rev. H. Ratford started a Church Magazine which was published once in two months at the annual subscription of one guilder. Unfortunately it did not prove a financial success and during the five years 1901—1906 the deficit amounted to 250 guilders. It was however continued up till 1920.

In 1921 the Rev. A. C. Bevan revived the idea of the Church Magazine and the Anglican Church Magazine was introduced, the Chaplain writing monthly notes which were typewritten and inserted.

TREES. In 1923 it was decided that the large trees on the ground surrounding the Church should be cut down as they were becoming dangerous; in March of the same year the congregation presented other trees, Thorns and Laburnams at a cost of Fl. 190.

ALMS DISHES. The silver alms dishes, with the name of the Church inscribed upon them, the oak chest in the transept, and the Priedieu in the Sanctuary were given by the Rev. R. A. C. Bevan and his sisters the Misses Mildred and Ulrica Bevan.

COMMUNION SILVER PLATE. When Lady Mary Bevan left The Hague early in 1925, she presented to the Church a small set of Communion Plate, belonging to her husband.

The silver-gilt Communion Service which is the property of the British Government is granted for the use of the Church, the Chaplain having to make himself responsible for its safety. It was forwarded to the Embassy at The Hague in the year 1818 under cover of despatch No. 8 of March 10th, 1818 addressed by the Earl of Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Earl of Clancarty, who was then Ambassador at The Hague.

NOTABLE GIFT. In 1921 Mrs. Laming received an anonymous gift of Fl. 5000 to be divided among the two chaplaincies of Rotterdam and The Hague. The donor had sanctioned the application of part of his gift, viz. Fl. 1000 to the payment of the accounts for repainting the parsonage.

ORGANIST. The first organist was Mr. Hendrik Pontiers, who was succeeded by Mr. de Waart in Oct. 1887. An assistant or deputy organist was appointed on April 4th, 1898, but he resigned on April 3rd, 1899. Mr. de Waart has thus been in service for over forty years, having only been temporarily relieved in 1928 on account of illness. Mr. E. J. de Kooy then took his place.

To mark the fortieth anniversary of his service a concert was arranged by Mrs. Pippel and given under the patronage of the Earl and Countess Granville. After the concert a reception was held in the parsonage where the British Ambassador made a presentation.

NOTICES OF THE SERVICES. At the meeting on April 5th, 1906 it was agreed that notices of the Church and its services should be printed and placed in all the hotels in the town.

FEES. At the meeting of Oct. 28th, 1920 a table of Marriage and Burial fees was drawn up for the use of the Church and for the Chaplain.

SITTINGS. In April 1900 it was agreed that the pew-rents should be collected quarterly in advance beginning in Jan. 1901. Later on, in 1909 it was proposed that the rental for the sittings should be raised, but the proposition was not carried; instead the people who attended the services were asked to contribute a little extra to the weekly offertory.

In 1920 it became necessary to find some means of meeting the deficit in the funds for Church expenses. At the meeting of April 6th it was agreed to raise the price of the sittings to such figures as the Churchwardens considered necessary. At the annual meeting on Oct. 28th, 1920 the Churchwardens recommended that the prices, which were originally fixed at Fl. 7.50, Fl. 12, and Fl. 20, should be raised to Fl. 20 and Fl. 30, a year, payable halfyearly, beginning in Jan. 1921.

On Nov. 3rd, 1920 an appeal was made to the seatholders which met with such a generous response that the amount

of the pew-rent was increased by nearly a thousand guilders, bringing the total amount to Fl. 2600.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. The fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of the Church was celebrated in 1923. A general committee was formed consisting of the Chaplain and Churchwardens ex-officio, the sidesmen Messrs. Lt. A. C. Coblyn, H. Dent, H. Gregson, R. V. Laming, V. Los Jr., T. van Oss, Baron F. van Pallandt van Eerde, J. E. Scrutton and S. Straw; also Lady Mary Bevan, Mrs. Eschauzier, Mrs. van der Hoogt, Miss Ife, Mrs. Laming, Mrs. van Oss, Mrs. Scrutton and Mrs. Temperley. The proposals laid down in a circular, issued in Feb. 1923, had the approval and support of Sir Charles Marling K.C.M.G., H. B. M. Minister at The Hague and of Mr. Sussendorff, Chargé d'affaires a. i. of the United States of America.

Lady Mary Bevan was appointed Hon. Sec. and Treasurer and to the Ladies Committee were afterwards appointed, Mrs. Becht and Mrs. Sussendorff.

Circulars were distributed among the seatholders and members of the congregation past and present, the members of the English and American Legations and about 300 officers on the active list, who were interned in Holland during the war. As a result the sum of Fl. 2587,09 was received for the Jubilee Fund, and was spent in the purchase of oak Choir Stalls, electric bellows for the organ and a paved path in the grounds leading to the Church. The oak Choir Stalls were chosen in character with the oak screen which was a present from Mr. Los and had been made in England. They were designed by Mr. F. S. Davidson. F.S. Arc. London and the work carried out by Messrs. N. P. van de Laar, The Hague.

An oak Credence Table was presented by members of the Congregation who were not members of the Church of England, while several Dutch ladies embroidered a set of fine linnen.

Sunday, October 21st, was chosen for the celebration, being nearest to the actual date of the consecration on October 19th, 1873.

On the invitation of Bishop Bury, the Bishop of Kensington, Dr. C. Maud, came over from London and was present at an „At Home" at the parsonage on the 20th; in the evening of the same day a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius W. van der Hoogt. The special service

was held on Sunday, the 118th anniversary of Trafalgar Day at 11 A. M., when the Choir Stalls, Credence Table and other gifts were dedicated by the Bishop.

Order of the services for the day:

Holy Communion at 8.30 a. m.
Hymn 242. We love the Place.
Collect, Epistle and Gospel for Trinity XXI.
Offertory Hymn 379. Now thank we.
After Prayer of Consecration. Hymn 320.
After the Blessing. Hymn 324.

Order for the Morning Service at 11.
Processional Hymn 228. Jerusalem the Golden.
Special Psalm 122. I was glad.
1st Lesson, 1 Chronicles, XXII, 1—13.
2nd Lesson, S. Matthew, XXI, 1—16.

Jubilate.
Creed.

Then the Bishop said;

Dearly beloved in the Lord, for as much as devout and holy men, moved by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, have erected houses for the public worship of God, which pious works have been approved and graciously accepted by our Heavenly Father; let us with one accord offer unto Him our Thanksgiving for all His goodness towards us and pray that the gifts which we are about to dedicate to His honour and glory may be acceptable in His sight.

Thanksgiving.

O God, who year by year dost renew unto us the day of the Consecration of this Thy house, we thank Thee for all the blessings which Thou hast vouchsafed to us through the Ministry of Thy Holy word and Sacraments in this place: let Thy merciful ears be open to the prayers of Thy servants who worship in this house and grant that we may ever show forth Thy praise, not only with our lips but in our lives, by walking before Thee in holiness and righteousness all our days, through Jesus Christ Our Lord to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

Commemoration of Benefactors.

O Lord, we glorify Thee in Thy Servants, John Abraham Tinne and others, the founders and benefactors of this Church, departed out of this present life beseeching Thee that, as they for their time, bestowed charitably to our comfort the temporal things which Thou didst give them, so we for our time may fruitfully use the same, to the setting forth of Thy glory, and finally that both they and we may reign with Thee in glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Dedication of Choir Stalls, Credence Table and Other Gifts.

O Lord, we beseech Thee of Thy merciful goodness to accept these offerings, which we make not of our own but of Thine, for all things come of Thee and of Thine own do we give Thee, and grant that these Choir Stalls and other gifts may ever be hallowed by Thy blessing, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grant, O Lord, that all, who in this place shall minister, may ever be mindful of the dignity of the office to which they are called and that their prayers and praises may lead Thy people to the throne of grace and be joined to the perpetual intercession of our Great High Priest and Advocate with Thee, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord.

Prayer for Unity.

O God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace, Give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly Union and Concord; that, as there is but one Body, and one Spirit, and one Hope of our Calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of Truth and Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Hymn 308. O praise ye the Lord.

Sermon,

by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Kensington. Offertory Hymn 215. The Church's one foundation.

Ezekiel XLIII 10, 11, 12.

Thou son of man, shew the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities; and let them measure the pattern.

And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house, and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof: and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them.

This is the law of the house; Upon the top of the mountain the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy, Behold, this is the law of the house.

The Blessing.

Evensong at 8 p.m.

Hymn 247. Lord teach us how to pray aright.

Special Psalm 84.

1st Lesson, 1 Chronicles, XXIX, 10—19.

2nd Lesson, Revelations XXI, 1—8.

Hymn 220. Jesus shall reign.

Sermon

by The Right Reverend the Bishop of Kensington.

Col. III, I; „If ye then be risen seek those things which are above where Christ sitteth."

Hymn 477. The day Thou gavest.

Concluding Prayers.

Mrs. Mowbray Charrington, granddaughter of Mr. John Abraham Tinne, came over to respresent the family of the donor, bringing with her from various, relatives an offering of £ 26.

Miss Margaret Brine, the only surviving daughter of the Rev. Edw. Brine, who was Chaplain from 1851—1896, was also present.

ARCHIVES OF THE FORMER ENGLISH CHURCH. There were 7 registers belonging to the former English Church, which was in existence from 1596—1822; two of these remained in the care of the Dutch Church for many years and were placed among its archives; in 1905 they were officially handed over to the British Minister who at the same time received two portfolios with documents and eight parcels containing letters and receipts. All these have been sent to England, the archives being now kept at the Public Record Office, where the Registers are under the care of the Registrar General in Somerset House, London.

Register No. 2 of the births and marriages 1627—1677 was sent together with the one from 1677—1825, in January 1911.

At the same time the British Ambassador forwarded to England the Registers of the British Legation at The Hague, of Births 1859—1894 and of Deaths 1859—1894 (including one entry in 1907), as well as the certifications of marriages solemnised at the British Legation, The Hague, 1816—1889.

In the Municipal Archives of The Hague there is a copy of „The Book of Baptisms and Marriages, administered in the English Church at The Hague, the baptisms commencing from the year 1677 and the marriages from that of 1678 to the year 1810 inclusive." The manuscript of the last sermon preached in the English Church on Feb. 3rd, 1822 by the Rev. A. B. Mackey is also to be found there; the number is A. f. 67. „A chronological Roll of the Revt. Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the English Church at The Hague from the year 1595—1811" is also in duplo in the same archives (see Ch. I pp. 26/7).

ARCHIVES OF THE PRESENT CHURCH. The first minute book of the Anglican Church re-established by Royal Decree of May 25th, 1844, No. 30, is kept at the British Legation and the following book is kept by the Chaplain. Except for several old Ledgers, which were placed at my disposal by the kindness of the Treasurer, the archives of the present Church are by no means extensive, but they are all well arranged.

CHAPLAINS OF THE PRESENT ANGLICAN CHURCH. A list of Chaplains is to be found in Appendix VII. In this list Canon Mervyn and the Rev. D. Wright are also mentioned as they acted during a vacancy for 3 or 4 months, though they were never appointed. Particulars about the Rev. *S. H. Beresford* were given in Chapter III. His successor was the Rev. *Edw. Brine*, a friend of Mr. John Abraham Tinne, the donor of the Church. He came over to Holland in 1851 at the invitation of Sir Edw. Disbrowe H.B.M. Minister at the Court of the Netherlands, and he never left The Hague although preferment was offered him more than once. Mr. Tinne expressly stipulated that Mr. Brine should retain the chaplaincy as long as he wished to do so. He died at The Hague on June 9th 1903 aged 90 years and 9 months. He had retired in 1896, feeling that he was no longer equal to performing the duties of his office, but he never lost touch with the work and was always ready to help the Church. His knowledge of the past and his clear judgment often proved of valuable assistance to his successor. The venerable gentleman passed away with his faculties comparatively unimpaired.

The Rev. *H. Ratford* B.A. who succeeded him came first as assistant, on Oct. 8th, 1893. In July 1894 he was appointed domestic Chaplain to Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart. and Hon. Chaplain to H. B. M. Legation on Dec. 16th, 1895 by Lord Salisbury, and was appointed Chaplain to the Church on Jan. 1st, 1896; he held this post for 27 years, retiring in 1920. Before leaving he expressed a wish that no testimonial of any material kind should be offered him. Mr. Ratford is now Rector of Wimblington Cambs, England.

The Rev. *R. A. C. Bevan* M.A. who was appointed as successor to Mr. Ratford arrived at The Hague on Sept. 10th, 1920 and preached his first sermon two days later. During the time of his ministry, the Jubilee of the Church's Consecration was celebrated and as a result a Jubilee fund was formed

16. Rev. Edw. Brine, B.A.

17. Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

18. Rev. R. A. C. Bevan, M.A.

19. Canon F.W. Mervyn, M.A.

20. Rev. D. Wright.

21. Rev. A. G. Fenn, M.B. C.M. (Edin)

23. Rev. H. M. Williams, M.A.

22. Rev. R. Frew D.D.

which made it possible to carry out many improvements in the Church. It was at this time that the Choir Stalls etc. were added, and the path leading to the Church was paved. Besides ministering to the spiritual needs of the congregation Mr. Bevan was untiring in his efforts in all work which might be for the benefit of the Church in any way. In 1921 the Central Heating Apparatus was enlarged and Electric Lighting installed.

Mr. Bevan officiated in the Church for the last time on Christmas Day 1924, although he was really extremely unwell at the time and unfit to stand the strain. He passed away on Jan. 7th, 1925, after only a few days' illness.

During the four years of his ministry both he and Lady Mary Bevan made themselves greatly beloved by their kindness and sympathy.

The vacancy in the chaplaincy was temporarily filled by the Rev. Canon *F. W. Mervyn* M.A. formerly Rector of Baggotrath, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. He entered on his duties on Feb. 1st and remained till May 31st, 1925.

Rev. *A. G. Fenn* M.B. M. Ch. Edin. was then appointed to the Chaplaincy; he was Chaplain at Davos-Platz and had been for the previous 14 years incumbent of the English American Church at São Paulo, Brazil. He remained at The Hague only a short time, until 1927, when he resigned.

In speaking of his resignation he said that medical advice had caused him to take the step, and he greatly regretted having been compelled to do so. He had been very happy in The Hague and felt that only the intervention of Divine Providence had caused him to take his decision.

Mr. Fenn left on July 31st, 1927 and his successor *Dr. R. Frew* O.B.E.; M.R.G.S. preached his first sermon on Aug. 28th. Dr. Frew had been 12 years in Canada and 20 years in Turkey. He remained however only a short time at The Hague, where he nevertheless made many friends by his great kindness, friendliness and sympathy. He resigned for family reasons, and went tot Copenhagen where he accepted the Chaplaincy of the English Church. Dr. Frew left The Hague in September and for a time different clergymen took the services; in November the Rev. *D. Wright* of Romsey, Hants agreed to come until a permanent Chaplain should be appointed. He remained until February when the Rev. H. M. Williams M. A., O.B.E. came to take up the work.

Mr. Williams was Rector of Osgathorpe from 1907—1910, he then went to Berlin as Chaplain of the English Church where he remained till 1919, when he was appointed to the Chaplaincy at Stockholm, remaining there till Feb. 1929.

We shall all hope that his time here may be long and happy and beneficial to the Church and its members, joined as they are by ties of friendship and intermarriage, yet all worshipping in a Church, built for that purpose by agenero us Englishman of Dutch extraction, „A beautiful Church", as Bishop Titcomb wrote, „in every way suitable to the town and quite worthy of the British Community."

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24. The Silver Communion Plate of the old English Church at The Hague.

By kind permission of the Director of the Victoria and Albert-Museum, Kensington, London.

CHAPTER VI.

The Gentle mind by gentle deeds is known
SPENCER.

As is already mentioned in Chapter I, certain articles belonging to the suspended English Church were by virtue of the Royal Decree of April 8th, 1822 (no. 109) handed over for safe keeping to the Council of the Dutch Reformed Church at The Hague, with the stipulation that this Body should be empowered to hand over the said articles under sufficient guarantee, to the Chaplain of the British Embassy, when he desired them for the exercise of his Ministry. These articles were the silver Communion Service, of which several pieces were inscribed as having been donated „to the English Church for ever", also linen, Bibles and Psalm Books, Volume 2 of the Church register and some miscellaneous papers.

Consolidated Stocks (Consols) to the value of 21000 florins were to be transferred to the said Body which should enjoy the interest for the benefit of its Poor Fund.

In the Minute book of the Dutch Reformed Church at The Hague we read that in 1852/3 the English Church Council sent a request to the Minister of the Affairs of the Reformed Public Worship to get permission to hand the Church silver over to the English Church, but that His Excellency made objection to lay the case before Her Majesty.

Also, that in 1865 the silver in the custody of the „Diaconie" (Poor Fund Committee) and temporarily lent to the English Church, was only recovered with great difficulty.

In the summer of 1903 these things came to the knowledge of Mr. Arthur Leveson Gower, His Majesty's Secretary of Legation, who discovered that the silver was kept in the Orphanage of the Dutch Reformed Church. He became greatly interested and brought the matter to the notice of the Chaplain of the English Church, the Rev. H. Ratford.

Negociations were thereupon opened with the Dutch Reformed Church authorities and the following Memorandum was sent to that Body:

We the Representatives of the English Church established in The Hague, having learned that at the dissolution of the Community of the English Church by Royal Decree in 1822 certain articles consisting of Communion Vessels and Plates, Bibles, Psalm books etc. were handed over to the Consistory of the Dutch Church, and being desirous, should a way be found, of having the use of the said articles for our own English Church, as at present constituted, venture to bring the matter before the notice of the Consistory, hoping that it may possibly see its way to granting our request by allowing us to have the use of the said Plate and other articles, so long as no other Body comes forward who may consider themselves to have a better claim to represent the English Church at the time the said plate was presented by the Donors for its use, or at the time of the dissolution of the Community in 1822.

We should be the more grateful for the said plate, considering that we have no Church Plate, properly speaking, belonging to the Church, that which we use being the property of H. M. Government.

No doubt on the part of the British Governement it was intended that the Church should be of the English State Religion, and that as far as was possible, considering the mixed Elements of the Community and the relations of the Church towards the Dutch Government, this was carried out.

This will be shown by the Correspondence between the British Government and the Community, as also by the nature of the Psalm Books and the use of the Liturgy. In any case the Church was always called the English or British Church and not the Scottish Church and the officiating Clergyman received until the very end in 1822 an addition to his stipend from the British Government.

We claim nothing as a right: but as the successors of the only English Church in The Hague we should be glad to have the use of the plate and books which were handed over in 1822, for such time as the Dutch authorities may think proper.

After long negociations the Dutch Church authorities, whilst most courteously and favourably inclined to the proposal, came eventually to the conclusion that it was not in their power to accede to a request of this nature (that the articles should be returned to the re-established Church) and stated that the Netherlands Government alone could settle the matter in a decisive manner.

In the Minutes of the annual Vestry meeting of April 16th, 1904 we read:

„The Chaplain called the attention of the meeting to the fact that old silver Communion plate which had been found at the „Weeshuis" (orphanage) by Mr. Leveson Gower and which by his instrumentality the authorities of the Dutch Reformed Church had promised to hand over to some responsible person or persons connected with the English

Community, had been used on Easter Sunday at the Communion Service at 8.30 and 11 o'clock. A general discussion followed, but in the absence of any official communication on the subject the vestry meeting postponed passing a resolution on the subject."

Under these circumstances the British Ambassador at the Court of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, Sir Henry Howard, took it upon himself to address an unofficial letter on December 1904 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at The Hague in which the Minister laid the whole case before His Excellency and stated how grateful he would be if the Netherlands Government would grant the use of the said articles to the Chaplain of His Majesty's Legation. He likewise added, that should his request be acceded to, he would gladly undertake for himself and his successors at The Hague to hold the silver articles for safe keeping in the Legation; that he thought that the service books might be kept in the English Church itself for use of the Congregation, and that in regard to volume 2 of the Church Register, of which the complete series of the volumes up to seven with this one exception had been in the possession of His Majesty's Minister since the suspension of the old Church, he ventured to ask that it might be made over to him as His Majesty's Minister.

It was a great satisfaction for all concerned when the Queen of the Netherlands issued a Decree on April 8th, 1905 (no. 43), authorising the Council of the Dutch Reformed Church to make over without any condition whatever the silver and other articles which had belonged to the English Church, in part to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Ireland in the Netherlands, and in part to the Chaplain to the British Legation in this country, namely the silver, volume 2 of the register and the miscellanious papers to the former, and the linen and the Bibles and other books to the latter.

The Royal Decree together with its translation is to be found in appendix no. V.

The transfer was effected in the British Legation on November 9th, 1905 by the representatives of the Dutch Reformed Church: Jonkheer Ocker J. A. Repelaer van Driel and Jonkheer L. van den Berch van Heemstede and the following receipts were signed:

by Sir *Henry Howard* for:

1 large silver bread plate.

2 silver bread plates.
2 silver flagons with stands.
2 silver beakers with stands.
Volume 2 register.
2 portfolio's (A and B) with documents.
8 parcels letters and receipts.
by the Chaplain, *Herbert Ratford*:
1 Bible Folio 1672.
2 Bibles and 2 Psalm Books in red velvet cover 1700.
1 Bible quarto 1675.
2 Bibles quarto 1676.
1 Bible quarto 1700.
37 Bibles quarto 1723.
36 Psalm Books 1781.
4 Psalm Books 1717.
34 Hymn Books 1782.
Some linen and a wooden box.

Before resigning the post of His Majesty's Minister at The Hague in 1908, Sir Henry Howard informed the Chaplain to His Majesty's Legation, the Rev. H. Ratford in writing, that His Majesty's Government had authorised His Majesty's Minister and in his absence His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague to place the recovered Communion Plate at the disposal of the Chaplain of His Majesty's Legation whenever he might desire to use it at the present English Church at The Hague, provided he would make himself responsible for its safety on such occasions.

This historic Communion Silver was kept in the British Legation from 1905 until November 14th, 1928 when it was conveyed to England. It is now on exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, as a loan from the Foreign Office.

The Plate was valued in Holland by the Director of a Dutch Museum at £ 16000. Its beauty of workmanship and design and the fact of the set being absolutely complete and irreplaceable, made its value almost priceless.

Inventory of the 17th century Communion Silver Plate:
I. Two *Flagons* with two stands of Dutch silver with coat of arms engraved on lids.
On *Flagon* No. 1 is the following inscription:
„The two flaggons were made on the 25th March 1628

and by speciall Command of the Donatrix are to remain with this our English Church for ever."

On *Flagon* No. 2 is inscribed:

„Given on the 6th Oct. 1681 two hundred gilders towards the making of two silver flaggons for the Communion Table the rest Being added By the Consistory. By Mtris Mary Thorrowgood, widdow of Mr. Robert Rockwood, in his Lifetime Envoye Extraordinary from the Elector Palatin to the States of the United Provinces."

II. Two *Beakers or Communion Cups with stands* of Dutch silver engraved with coats of arms and the following inscription:

On the bottom: „Ex dono Georgy Carew May 15th 1674."

Round the rim: „John Price Minister, A van Swaanewyk, J. van der Heyden, Elders. H. van Spreken and J. de Baans, Diacens."

On the shield: „The gift of George Carew Esquire to remaine with the English Church in the Hague for ever. May 15, 1674."

III. One large *Bread Plate* of Dutch silver engraved with a coat of arms and the following inscription:

„Studio et opera Johannis van der Heyden de Gouda Juris consuli."

IV. Two smaller *Offertory Plates* of Dutch silver engraved with coat of arms and the following inscription:

„A legacy of Jacob Havius, advt in his lyfetime elder of this congregation."

CHAPTER VII.

ASPIRO.

Motto of the Tinne family.

It is impossible to write the history of the English Church at The Hague without devoting a chapter to the man who, a little more than half a century ago, built this Church in memory of his grandfather and his father (see appendix VI), and also, as I have been assured by various relatives of the family, of his half sister Alexine who came to such a tragic end in the desert of Northern Africa.

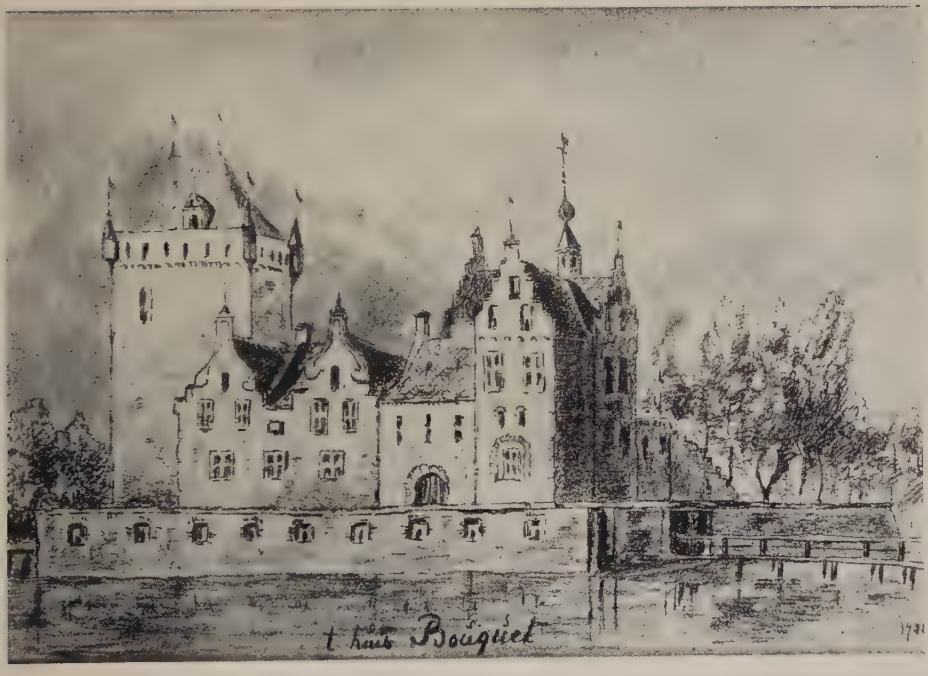
Coupled with this there naturally follows a general survey of the history and genealogy of the Tinne family, various members of which held honourable offices in The Netherlands and her Colonies, more especially in the Colony of Demerara, when a Dutch possession and also later under British rule.

This family is now extinct in Holland, the last male descendant having been buried in 1844 in the cemetery of „Eik en Duinen". In England however, the family still exists, there being a large number of descendants of various names, some of whom have added the name Tinne to their family name. Two of the donors children are still living: a daughter Mrs. Walter Crum and Mr. H. W. Tinne who has no children. There are however numerous grandchildren, great grandchildren and great great grandchildren who, though not bearing the name of Tinne, still regard with honour and affection their grandfather John Abraham. His photograph, with those of his grandfather and father after whom the Church received its name of St. John and St. Philip are here reproduced, as well as that of his half sister Alexine, the famous African traveller.

According to Sir H. Johnstone [1]) the Tinne family was of remote Huguenot origin, emigrating from Calais to Holland and coming originally from Saxony. One ancestor

[1]) Sir Harry Johnston, The Nile Quest, Alston Rivers, London, p. 419.

25. The residence of Mr P. F. Tinne, Lange Voorhout no. 32, The Hague.

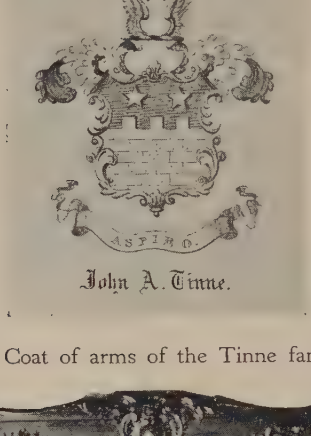


26. 't Huis Bouquet at Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht.
From a drawing in the possession of Mr. H. W. Tinne, London.

27. Johan Abraham Tinne
(1742—1808).

28. John Abraham Tinne
(1807—1884).

29. Philip Frederic Tinn
(1772—1844).



30. Coat of arms of the Tinne family.

31. Alexandrina Pieternella Françoise Tinne (1835—1869).
From an oil painting by Comte de Montpezat in the Municipal Museum, The H

distinguished himself by clambering over the Saracen battlements at Rosetta, thus earning the sobriquet of Tinne (Dutch: battlement) and the coat of arms (including the battlements) is still used by the family.

The coat of arms of the Tinne family is as follows:

Or, masoned sable, on a chief embattled, azure, two mullets argent.

Crest: mullet argent between two wings.

Motto: Aspiro.

The oldest notices of the Tinne family in Holland occur in 1616 in the registers of the Walloon Community in Middelburg, where four certificates of church membership of the Tinne family are found. These show the family as having come from Guyne, Calais and Guines (a small town in the French department of Calais). The regular pedigree begins with JOHAN CHRISTOFFEL, who was born in Blankenbergh, and who, on Jan. 3rd, 1683 married at The Hague, MARGARETHA GELSKERKEN [1]) aged 22, by whom he had nine children. Of these two were sons viz.:

a. ERNESTUS HARMANUS.
b. JOHANNES.

ERNESTUS HARMANUS was the eldest son, born on April 5th 1692 and he married PHILIPPINA HENRIETTA VAN DYK; through her he became Lord of „Het Huis Bouquet" in the village Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht near Dordrecht. She died on July 10th, 1760 and was buried in the vault of the Huis of Bouquet in the village Church. After her death the Church bell tolled for 19 hours; when her husband, ERNESTUS HARMANUS died on August 20th, 1763, the family vault was opened for the last time and the bell tolled for 24 hours.

The „Huis Bouquet" passed into the hands of their adopted daughter CATHARINA DOROTHEA TINNE, who was a daughter of his brother Johannes. She married Major JOHANNES PIETER BREYDENBACH, in the service of the United Netherlands. She emigrated to Prussia and sold her possessions.

The „Huis Bouquet" was built in the latter part of the 16th century at Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht by Willem Bouquet, Upper Mint Master at Dordrecht; it replaced a castle which had been spoiled by the Spaniards in 1572. It received the

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[1]) Hermanus Gelskerken was Commandeur of Berbice in 1729, where he died on July 16th, 1742.

name of the founder and passed into the families Oem, van Aelst and Tinne. According to information received from Mr. H. W. Tinne in London, the house was destroyed in 1771; in the place of the former stately building there is now a farmhouse.

The drawing from which the photo is taken is in the possession of Mr. H. W. Tinne; a note at the bottom of the drawing reads: „This photograph is from the original picture which was found by John Ernest Tinne, son of John Abraham Tinne of Briarly, Aigburth, Liverpool, England, in 1876, at the house of the Burgomaster van Aken, in the village and which is in the possession of the said J. A. Tinne, 1877."

The second son JOHANNES, also born at The Hague was the direct ancestor of the founder of the Church. He died at The Hague in Sept. 1741. He married on June 10th, 1725 SUSANNE DOROTHEA RIETQUESLER (RIQUESSELAER,RIETKESSEL). She survived him 23 years; of their sons we will only mention two: viz. (1) PHILIPPE FREDERIC whose son MATTHIJS emigrated to Demerara, and (2) JOHAN ABRAHAM, the grandfather of the founder of the Church.

PHILIPPE FREDERIC was the eldest son, born on March 19th, 1731, and died at The Hague on July 7th, 1807. In the Commission Book in the Royal Archives his appointment is noted on Sept. 18th, 1770 as Chamberlain (Dutch: Deurwaarder in the literal sense of the word) to their High Mightinesses the States General, to which office his son PAULUS was also appointed on Oct. 13th, 1780. Later on Philippe Frederic became chief clerk to the Keeper of the Rolls of the States General. (August 6th, 1781). By his marriage in Nov. 1754 with HESTER (or ESTER) FAVEN (born 1731, died 1797) he had five children, of whom the one of most interest to us is MATTHIJS, who was born at The Hague on Nov. 25th, 1761 and died at the age of fifty one on the Estate „Turkeyen" in Demerara. This Matthys was Secretary to the Grand Pensionary van der Spiegel at The Hague and he had also been Secretary to Ambassador Thiers in Vienna and to Branti in Paris; he was appointed to the office of Receiver in Demerara on July 14th, 1794, and was the first of the Tinne's to settle in the West Indies, where later his cousins were to occupy important positions.

His first wife JEANNE MARGUERITE TINNE (his cousin, being a daughter of his uncle JOHAN ABRAHAM who was born on Sept. 26th, 1775) followed him to Demerara, but

shortly after her arrival she died there and was buried on the Estate „Turkeyen".

Matthijs who had strong sympathies for the House of Orange[1]) and the English, was appointed by Governor Beaujon, on July 6th, 1795, as Secretary of the Colony. There were serious quarrels between the Patriots and Royalists in Stabroek (then the name of the capital of Demerara) and Matthijs did not hesitate to range himself on the side of the Orangists; he even gave an important supper, as Mr. J. Bom writes [2]), „when the guests drank the health of the Ex-Stadholder with wild shouts, and orange ribbons were freely distributed among those present."

It was Matthys who later on sent for his cousin and brother-in-law, PHILIPPE FREDERIC.

But first let us notice one or two facts concerning the uncle of Matthys viz.: JOHAN ABRAHAM TINNE; he was a posthumus child, being baptised on April 22nd, 1742; he died on Sept. 5th, 1808 in Huize „Trekvliet" near the Geest Brug, Voorburg and was buried in the Klooster Church at The Hague. This Johan Abraham [2]) was also appointed on August 6th, 1781 chief clerk of the Keeper of the Rolls, he was secretary to Willem Gustaaf Count Bentinck and Rhoon, and became Director of Foreign Correspondence on March 12th, 1788 [3]). He was twice married and by each of his wives had five children; his first wife was MARIE ALEXANDRINA DEEL, born on Jan. 24th, 1751; she died when only 26 years of age on March 9th, 1777. On her mother's side she was a descendant of the Huguenot family Aquiton(t).

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[1]) Together with Count Bentinck (whose confident he was) and with his friend the Keeper of the Rolls, Henry Fagel, he formed a trio that for many years took the lead in Orangist circles. In the events of 1787 he had a large share. Previous to this date Tinne had served the cause of Prince William more by written than by spoken words and had efficiently thwarted the movement in favour of the French by witty political pamphlets under the initials A. T. These were particularly well received in the aristocratic clubs of The Hague. (Biogr. Dict. Vol. I, Col. 1500/2).

[2]) Verslag van Mr. Jan Bom 1799.

[3]) In the Commission Book of the States General, no. 3273 (p. 116) in the Royal Archives over the period 1785—1790 the Commission of Johan Abraham Tinne as Director of Foreign Correspondence of their High Mightinesses is recorded as follows; „On the death of Mr. Martenus Gousset, having assured themselves of the capability, fidelity and diligence of Johan Abraham Tinne", he was appointed „Director of Letters going to Ministers of State in foreign Countries, to give them their proper address and to receive and attend to letters coming from the same."

His second wife was Wouterina Feuilleteau de Bruyn who was baptized at Breda on Oct. 27th, 1763 and died after 1808 at Alkmaar.

Four of his children sailed for Demerara, viz:

(1). Jeanne Marguerite who, as we have seen, married her cousin Matthijs.

(2). Chretien Theodore, born at The Hague on March 31st, 1784, who emigrated to Demerara in Dec. 1802 where he went as Secretary to Governor Meertens, when the Colony was restored to Dutch rule. In 1803 under British rule he was appointed Receiver and in 1810 he deputized for his brother as Secretary to the Court of Policy. He died on May 21st, 1812, and was buried on his Estate „Turkeyen".

(3). Adrien Abraham Alexander, born at The Hague on July 27th, 1785, followed his brother's example. He became Secretary to the Court of Justice and Deputy Secretary of the Court of Policy. He was buried on August 21st, 1815 in the Bourda Churchyard near the Estate „Vlissingen".

(4). Philippe Frederic, born at The Hague Nov. 18th, 1772, and baptized three days later in the Walloon Church, was the last male descendant who lived in Holland. He died at Spa on July 28th, 1844, and was buried at „Eik en Duinen" Cemetery at Loosduinen near the Hague. He left in manuscript [1]) an autobiography in the French language which was called „Reminiscenses d'une vie insignificante". This has been very kindly lent to me by the family in England and many of the details in this narrative have been taken from it. His life was in reality by no means insignificant, as he rose from the humblest clerical position to occupy at last one of the most important offices in the service of his country. He writes of his mother, who died when he was only five years of age: „On m'a souvent raconté depuis, que quoique certaine que sa fin approchoit, elle avoit conservé toute sa connoissance, et qu'elle employa ses derniers moments à nous recommander à notre Pere et à obtenir sa promesse que ce brave homme s'est depuis attaché à tenir religieusement."

He tells us in his memoirs of the prizes that his brother Jean won at school and which were handed over in the English Church in a public gathering in 1788, 1789, and 1790. (see page 33). „Nous etions tous Orangistes", he

[1]) In the Legation at Portland Place, London.

writes, „et je me rapelle encore la satisfaction que j'éprouvai à arborer la cocarde orange en dépit des peines que se donnait notre bon père pour modérer notre zèle."

On the recommendation of his uncle, who, as Director of the foreign correspondence was the business man of the Dutch Envoys at the different Courts of Europe, he obtained a position as secretary to Baron van Nagell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at the Court of St. James. He was given a captaincy in the Dragoon Regiment „van Bylandt", was presented to the Stadholder William V and went to London in March 1791. Here he was presented to King George III and twice acted as Chargé d'affaires in the absence of the Ambassador. He does not seem to have found his life very gay as he laboured under the double disadvantage of lack of acquaintances and lack of means, his salary being only Fl. 600 (£ 50).

He returned to Holland in 1793 and was appointed secretary to the Grand Pensionary of Holland Van der Spiegel, at a salary of Fl. 800 of which he paid over half to his father for board!

His duties seem to have been almost nominal. Twice a week he accompanied an official to the Post Office and assisted in unsealing and copying for headquarters suspected dispatches, notably those from Prussia.

In 1795 his brother-in-law Matthijs, who was Receiver General in the Colony of Demerara (at that time a Dutch Colony) suggested his coming to Demerara and the young official accepted the proposal. He sailed on board the American Ship „Austria" and paid £ 25 for his passage, the voyage taking two months; from this time begins the career which brought him a great fortune.

On arrival the travellers found that the colony had shortly before capitulated to the forces of Great Britain (April 22nd, 1796). The Dutch officials were however retained in their posts and A. Beaujon, a native of Curaçao who had been appointed Governor of the Colony the year before, kept his office.

Philip Frederic Tinne was at once appointed Government Interpreter to the Court of Policy at a salary of £ 100, his duties being, as he states, to translate „into pretty bad English") the Official reports of the Courts. He also received an appointment as Government Interpreter of the Colony of Berbice at a salary of £ 91:13:4. In 1797 Tinne was appointed Secretary to the Governor and a few years later

in 1801, Notary Public. When his cousin Mathijs left the Colony for Martinique on private business, he was appointed Secretary of the Colony and Receiver ad interim.

On the 28th Sept. 1802, the Colony was made over to the Dutch Republic, the Dutch officials of course remaining. In the following year it again reverted to Great Britain and Philip Frederic accompanied the party which went on board H. M. S. „l'Heureux" to arrange the terms of capitulation, which he signed in his capacity of Secretary on Sept. 18th, 1803.

In 1804 the British Government appointed J. A. Sullivan, the son of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Secretary and Receiver of Demerara; he only kept his place as a sinecure, and in his turn appointed Tinne as his deputy with a contract for eight years at a salary of £ 1800.

Two years after the historic event of the capitulation, Anna Rose, daughter of William Rose (a descendant of the younger son of the house of Kilravock) and Mary Robinson, arrived in the Colony and the very advantageous marriage with the rising young official, who in the meantime had purchased the coffee plantations of „Vauxhall" and „Westminster" was arranged for her by her aunt. Anna Rose was born on March 1st, 1785 at Montcoffer near Banf and died at Liverpool on Jan. 6th, 1827.

By this marriage, which took place on the Estate „Chateau Margot" there were two sons and after four years of colonial life, to which Anna does not seem to have been particularly well suited, the family returned to Europe in 1810, Philip handing over his offices to his half brother Chretien Theodore. Philip Tinne's intention had been to return to his native land Holland, but owing to the Napoleontic wars, Holland was closed to any one coming from British territory and he settled temporarily at Clifton, Bristol. In the following year, he was compelled to return to Demerara and resume his duties as Government Secretary (as it was then called). Before leaving he conveyed his wife and children to Scotland and made the acquaintance of her family and his future partners, Mc. Inroy and Parker.

Although on the expiration of his contract, Mr. Sullivan offered him an income double as large, he resigned the post in 1812 and went to England where he settled at Liverpool as partner in the house of Sandbach, Tinne and Co., West India merchants [1]).

[1]) The firm Sandbach Tinne and Co. have great interests in the West Indies, being owners of several sugar estates in Demerara.

Here he lived till he married again on Jan. 10th, 1831, at The Hague, a daughter of Vice-Admiral Jonkheer Theodoor Frederik van Capellen [1]), who co-operated with Lord Exmouth in liberating the Christian slaves on the occasion of the siege of Algiers in August 1816, for which the Admiral, besides the order of the Bath, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Jonkvrouwe Henriette Marie Louise van Capellen was born on April 1st, 1796 in Berkhoven (Holland) and was thus twenty four years younger than himself. She died at Bongo (Soedan) on July 20th, 1863. By this marriage there was only one daughter Alexandrine Pieternella Françoise [2]) born Oct. 17th, 1835, and murdered in Africa on August 1st, 1869.

After his second marriage Philip Frederic started to travel extensively, visiting all the most important places in Europe; it was on one of these journeys that he died at Spa in 1844.

His son John Abraham, born in Demerara on Feb. 16th, 1807, was the donor of the English Church at The Hague. He was twice married, first to Margaretha Sandbach and secondly to Elizabeth Rose Robinson, widow of Hatley Frere (see their coats of arms in appendix VI).

John Abraham had 10 children by his first wife of whom Mrs. Walter Crum is the only surviving daughter and Mr. H. W. Tinne, London, the only surviving son.

John Abraham was one of the twenty-one survivors of the wreck of the „Rothsay Castle" on the night of the 17th August, 1831. The steamer was plying between Liverpool and Bangor. After this disastrous voyage he wrote [3]): „Long may the impression last upon my soul, to remind me of God's saving mercy in the hour of peril and need."

He continued to live at Liverpool after his father's second marriage, and later became Justice of the Peace for Lancaster and also Deputy Lieutenant for the County. He died at Briarly, Aigburth, near Liverpool in 1844 and was buried in the same Church as his mother, viz.: St. Georges, Everton.

His half sister Alexine, to whom he was much attached, though the difference in their years was great, achieved great

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[1]) A son of Samuel Sandbach married for the 2nd time Jonkvrouw Sara Maria van Capellen, also a daughter of the Vice-Admiral.

[2]) See page 66, Chapter V.

[3]) Personal narrative of John Abraham Tinne, Esq. printed at D. Marples' Printer, Liverpool, 1831.

fame as an African traveller. She settled in Cairo together with her mother and aunt, a former Lady in Waiting to the Queen of the Netherlands, Anna Paulowna. There she spent her time, money and strength in travelling, scientific research[1]) and the amelioration of the lot of the slaves, many of whom she bought and liberated.

In 1866 her brother John Abraham bought her a steam yacht in England which was named „Zeemeeuw" („Seagull"). She had a Dutch captain and Dutch sailors. In her yacht she visited Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and other parts of Northern Africa. During the cholera epidemic in Algeria the „Contesse Olandese" as she was called, worked as a nurse among the sick and in 1867 after the earthquake, did very much to relieve the suffering and distress.

Her mother and aunt both died in Africa and she herself was murdered on one of her scientific expeditions into the interior on August 1st, 1869, at Aberdjoudj. It was found out afterwards that while Alexine was at Murzuk her iron water tanks had excited a great deal of curiosity. The people did not believe that they were meant to hold water. The rich „Princess" as they thought, must be carrying something very precious in the tanks. Their greed of gold was aroused and to get the supposed treasure they plotted with the other camel drivers and the Tuareg guides to murder the beautiful and gracious lady, who had always been good and kind to them.

Her tragic death caused a great deal of excitement in European circles and many books and biographies were written about her life and work.

To the memory of John, Philip and Alexine, three people with hearts full of the finest and tenderest feelings, of pious thought and overwhelming love for their fellow-men, in whose blood was mingled that of Dutch and English families, the donor erected this noble Church at The Hague.

May the same spirit actuate all those who in quiet contemplation follow the services there and at the same time prove an example for future generations.

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[1]) In 1867 she and her brother published the „Plantae Tinneannae" in Vienna.

THE END.

APPENDIX I.

Contract of 1626 with the German Nation to use the English Church.

WHEREAS the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain have had for a period of thirty years, by permission of the Magistrates of the Hague the peaceful enjoyment and sole possession of the Church of the Sacrament Hospital, commonly called the English Church, in order to practice therein the true Reformed Religion in the English language, therefore Dudley Carleton, Clerk Extraordinary to His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, residing here in the service of His Majesty, together with Dr. German, Minister of Religion and Private Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen of Bohemia, have been requested in the month of July of this present year 1626, by Doctor Camerarius, Counsellor to His Majesty of Bohemia and by Tibaldus Mauritius, His Majesty's Secretary, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty their Lord and Master and of many others of the German Nation, ordinary citizens as well as refugees in this place of The Hague, in order that the said Dudley Carleton and Doctor German will see to it and do their best together also with other subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain, that those of the German nation — without entertaining or allowing it to be entertained either to create or cause to be created any inconvenience or anything detrimental to the said subjects of His Majesty of England either in their ordinary religious services or the said right of possession — might be admitted in the said Church of the Sacrament Hospital, commonly called the English Church, in order to hold their sermons and services of the true reformed Religion in the German language in the aforesaid Church, and through the interest taken by the above-mentioned party this request of the German Nation has been granted by the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain.

And for that purpose it has been stipulated and agreed as hereinafter follows, which the Ministers of Religion and Elders together with the Deacons of both sides will sign and which shall thereafter be entered in the Registers of the abovementioned Magistrate of The Hague in order to remain there in custody and be preserved for posterity.

1. Those of the German Nation acknowledge that the subjects of the King of Great Britain have had the sole possession and peaceful enjoyment of the said Church for about thirty years previous to this present admission of the German Nation.

2. Those of the German Nation promise that they shall never more undertake anything in the aforementioned Church which the Subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain might consider to be inconvenient to themselves, and it is agreed that the Subjects of His Majesty shall always, be it on Sundays or otherwise, be free to choose such days and hours for their sermons and other Religious services as they shall deem fit.

3. Those of the German Nation shall introduce no novelty nor alteration of the seats or of other matters which belong to the said Church, and it is agreed that the two seats placed the one in front of the other, one of them being fixed to the North wall of the Church, and the former of theim being reserved for Their Majesties the King and Queen of Bohemia, or for the Ambassador of His Majesty of Great Britain, and the other for the Noble

Ladies of the Court of Her Majesty the Queen of Bohemia, shall always remain unoccupied when those of the German Nation congregate there, unless His Majesty the King of Bohemia himself or anyone of His Majesty's children should be present there to make use of these seats.

4. The seat made for the Princess of Orange shall not be used by any Subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain but always remain unoccupied when those subjects shall be in congregation there; which His Majesty's said subjects hereby declare to be on account of the respect and the honour which they bear towards Her Royal Highness.

5. The two seats fixed to the South Wall of the Church, standing the one in front of the other, and the one closest to the wall being reserved for the wife of His Majesty's Ambassador of Great Britain shall whenever those of the German Nation shall be in congregation there, be allowed to be made use of by others of the same rank, as long as they themselves are absent, and not otherwise.

6. Moreover it has been agreed for the present time that on Sundays those of the German Nation shall end their service and disperse in the morning at nine o'clock precisely and thereupon immediately the bell shall be rung for the service of the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain; nevertheless that as long as His Majesty the King of Bohemia shall reside here the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain shall not complain if the service of those of the German Nation were to last half an hour longer, His Majesty having made this request for certain reasons of His Majesty's own private comfort and accommodation.

7. It is left to the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain to choose any day in the week to hold their service in the said Church and those of the German Nation will be free to choose another day which will not cause any inconvenience to the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain.

8. It is agreed that on those days when the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain take Communion those of the German Nation shall end their service and disperse their congregation in the morning half an hour before nine o'clock precisely, because on such an occasion the service lasts longer and the said subjects of His Majesty will be obliged to begin earlier.

9. In like manner on the same occasion of the taking of the Communion those of the German Nation shall have to begin in the morning half an hour before eight o'clock and shall be allowed to continue until half an hour after nine o'clock.

10. After noon on Sundays, the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain choose to begin their service half an hour after two o'clock as they are accustomed to do of old.

11. All that which is written above has been thus stipulated and mutually agreed in such manner, however, that it shall also be placed at the disposition of His Majesty's Ambassador as soon as he shall arrive here and it has also been left to him to add to it or alter as he in his wisdom shall think best.

12. The Magistrates of The Hague shall be requested in so far as they are concerned to acknowledge and to approve of this present agreement.

13. And all these articles have been agreed and concluded between the subjects of His Majesty of Great Britain and those of the German Nation provisionally and until such time as it shall please the Magistrates of The Hague

to grant some other place for those of the German Nation which has most earnestly been requested by both parties such being more suitable and preferable to them.

Thus done and passed in the Court of His Royal Majesty of Bohemia on the fifteenth day of December 1626. In order to validate this it has been signed by some of both the said nations.

And it was sealed and signed as follows;

His Majesty the King of Bohemia having accepted these articles regarding the place and the time fixed for the observance of Divine Service in the German Language, has commanded me to confirm them by my signature

TH. MAURICE, Secretary to His Majesty.

Philippus Ludovicus, Ecclesiae Germanicae Minister.

In the absence of the Chaplain of the English Nation, by me

William Boswel John Harvye, Quod Attestor. L. Rietvelt, Notary Public, tanquam testis.

Underneath was written; After collation this copy has been found to agree with its original sealed and signed.

At The Hague 3rd January Ao. 1627 and signed J. Warmenhuysen, Notary Public 1627.

The Magistrate, Burgomasters and Governors of The Hague, having seen and examined the hereby proposed agreement entered into between those of the English Church of the one side and of the German Church on the other side, regarding the hours of their respective services to be held on Sundays as well as in the week in the Church of the Sacrament Hospital in this town, and other formalities therein mentioned and specified, have accepted and approved the said agreement as they hereby accept and approve the same on the understanding that the words of thirty years possession of having preached in the said Church or other words or clauses included in the said agreement shall not be interpreted to the prejudice or disadvantage of the said Magistrate as if those of the said English Church could pretend to have any right of whatever nature it might be whether of possession or much less of ownership of the said Church or of the use of it, but that the use of the said Church building has only been granted to those of the said English Church gratuitously and until further notice, and that the Magistrate aforesaid remains free again to take back the said Church of the Sacrament Hospital and to withdraw the use thereof at any time it shall please them as their own free property and to use it for the service of the said Hospital or to such other service as they shall deem best.

Done in the Chamber of the Burgomaster aforesaid on the 12th of January 1627.

Underneath was written in my presence and was signed

Q. DOUBLET.

APPENDIX IIa.

Koninklijk Besluit van 8 January 1822, No. 97.

Wij, WILLEM, bij de gratie Gods, Koning der Nederlanden, Prins van Oranje-Nassau, Groot Hertog van Luxemburg, enz., enz., enz.,

Op de voordragt van Onzen Staatsraad, Directeur Generaal, voor de zaken der Hervormde kerk, enz., van den 5 dezer, No. 94/32.

En in aanmerking nemende, dat het aanwezen van een Engelsch Leeraar te 's-Gravenhage, voor het tegenwoordige niet noodzakelijk is,

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan;

1e. De Engelsche Hervormde gemeente te 's-Gravenhage te supprimeeren en mitsdien de Predikantsplaats bij dezelve te verklaren voor vervallen voorbehoudens nadere en andere dispositien door Ons te nemen, ingeval verandering van omstandigheden zulks mogt doen noodig achten.

2e. Dezelve gemeente te verklaren voor vereenigd met de Nederduitsch Hervormde gemeente te 's-Gravenhage, zullende de leden der Engelsche gemeente, voor zoo verre zij zulks verkiezen, zich kunnen aanmerken daarbij te zijn ingelijfd en aanspraak hebben op het genot van alle de regten van leden der Nederduitsch Hervormde gemeente.

3e. Onzen Staatsraad, Directeur Generaal voornoemd te gelasten, om nauwkeurig onderzoek en vervolgens aan Ons rapport te doen, omtrent de goederen, fondsen en eigendommen, baten en lasten der Engelsche Hervormde gemeente en derzelver diaconie alsmede ten aanzien der bezoldigde kerkelijke bedienden bij voorz. gemeente, en de wijze hoe deze wegens het verlies van hun inkomsten zouden kunnen worden tegemoetgekomen.

4e. Aan den Proponent die den predikdienst bij gemelde Engelsche gemeente thans waarneemt, als gratificatie en ter tegemoetkoming toe te staan eene somma van f 600.— te voldoen uit Art. 9 van de 3e Afd. van het 6de Hoofdstuk der Gewone begrooting van 1822.

(w. g.) WILLEM.

APPENDIX IIb.

Royal Decree suspending the English Church at The Hague.

January 8th, 1822, No. 97.

We, WILLEM, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg etc., etc., etc.,

On the submission of our Privy Councillor, Director General of the Affairs of the Reformed Church etc. dated the 5th instant No. 94/32.

And taking into consideration that the presence of an English Pastor at The Hague is not required for the present,

Have approved and decreed,

1°. To suspend the English Reformed Church at The Hague and therefore to declare the Ministry of the same terminated, reserving to Us any further and other dispositions in case any change of circumstances should render this necessary.

2°. To declare that Church to be united with the Dutch Reformed Church at The Hague, the members of the English Church, in so far as they might prefer this, to be allowed to consider themselves to be incorporated therewith and to be entitled to the enjoyment of all the rights of members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

3°. To order our Privy Councillor, Director General aforesaid, to make careful investigations and thereupon to report to Us regarding the goods, funds and properties, assets and liabilities of the English Reformed Church and its deanery as also regarding the paid ecclesiastical servants of the said Church and the manner in which these might be compensated on account of the loss of their income.

4°. To allow the licentiate who at the present moment conducts the services in the said English Church as a gratuity and by way of compensation a sum of 600 Florins to be paid out of Article 9 of the fifth Part of the Sixth Chapter of the Ordinary Budget for 1822.

(signed) WILLEM.

APPENDIX IIIa.

Koninklijk Besluit van 25 Mei 1844, No. 30.

Wij, WILLEM II, bij de gratie Gods, Koning der Nederlanden, Prins van Oranje-Nassau, Groot Hertog van Luxemburg, enz., enz., enz.,

Gehoord de voordragt van onzen Minister voor de zaken der Hervormde Eeredienst enz., van den 22 Mei ll., No. 11, omtrent een adres van Archibald Campbell, woonachtig te 's-Gravenhage.

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan;

Vergunning te verleenen tot het uitoefenen der openbare Eeredienst in de Engelsche taal naar de instellingen der Anglicaansche kerk in het lokaal gelegen te 's-Gravenhage in de Korte Houtstraat wijk L. No. 104 en zulks geheel op eigen kosten.

Onze voormelde Minister is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit.

's-Gravenhage, den 25 Mei 1844.

(w.g.) WILLEM.

De Minister voor de Zaken der
Hervormde Eeredienst, enz.
(w. g.) H. van Zuylen van Nyevelt.

APPENDIX IIIb.

Royal Decree granting a licence for the exercise of Public Worship in the English language according to the tenets of the Anglican Church.

Royal Decree of May 25th, 1844. No. 33.

We, WILLEM II, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg etc., etc.

Having heard the submission of our Minister of the Affairs of the Reformed Public Worship, etc. dated 22nd, May ult, No. 11, regarding a petition of Archibald Campbell, residing at The Hague,

Have approved and decreed;

To grant a licence for the exercise of Public Worship in the English language according to the tenets of the Anglican Church in the hall situated in The Hague in the Korte Houtstraat, Ward L., No. 104 and such entirely at their own expense.

Our aforesaid Minister is entrusted with the execution of this Decree.

(Signed) WILLEM.

The Hague, May 25th, 1844.
The Minister of the Affairs of the
Reformed Public Worship etc., etc.
(Signed) E. van Zuylen van Nyevelt.

APPENDIX IVa.

STATUTEN VAN DE ANGLICAANSCHE KERK TE 'S-GRAVENHAGE.

Art. 1.

De ondergeteekenden brengen gezamenlijk in de vereeniging en het kerkgebouw met den grond, waarop het is staande en die daarbij thans behoorende, bekend op de perceelsgewijzen kadastralen legger der gemeente 's-Gravenhage, onder Sectie A, Nommer 5571, als erf groot zes en twintig aren, vijf en dertig centiaren met alle de daaraan verbonden en daarop rustende heerschende en lijdende erfdienstbaarheden en alzoo de ondergeteekende John Abraham Tinne in het bijzonder de grond waarop het kerkgebouw is gebouwd en alles wat door hem tot den bouw is aangewend en voorts gezamenlijk met de overige ondergeteekenden alles wat hij en de overige ondergeteekenden tot de stichting hebben bijgedragen.

Art. 2.

Het doel dezer vereeniging is in het in art. 1 vermeld kerkgebouw en alzoo binnen de gemeente 's-Gravenhage godsdienstoefeningen in de Engelsche taal overeenkomstig den ritus en ceremoniën van de tegenwoordige Engelsche Staatskerk te doen plaats hebben.

Art. 3.

De vereeniging draagt den naam van; „De Anglicaansche Kerk". Zij heeft haren zetel te 's-Gravenhage en kiest aldaar domicilie bij den kapelaan.

Art. 4.

De duur van de vereeniging, oorspronkelijk bepaald op 29 jaar en 11 maanden, aanvangende met 29 September 1873 en bij het verstrijken van dat tijdvak met gelijken tijd verlengd, wordt opnieuw verlengd tot 29 September 1942.

Art. 5.

De kosten van instandhouding van het kerkgebouw, van de daarbij behoorende pastorie en de dagelijksche behoeften der inrigting worden gevonden uit;

1. de jaarlijksche bijdragen voor de, in het gebouw af te stane vaste zitplaatsen.
2. de opbrengst van te houden collecten, giften, legaten en erfmakingen.
3. rente van al hetgeen door het bestuur der vereeniging tot kapitaal zal zijn aangelegd en
4. de jaarlijksche bijdragen te doen door de te Londen gevestigde Colonial and Continental Church Society ten bedrage van vijftig pond sterling in het jaar, welke bijdrage in de eerste plaats zal strekken tot aanvulling van het traktement van den kapelaan.

Art. 6.

Leden der vereeniging zijn;

1. de oprigters.

2. de leden van het bestuur nu, of in der tijd van de te Londen gevestigde Colonial and Continental Church Society.
3. de kapelaan.
4. allen die ten behoeve van de vereeniging eene jaarlijksche bijdrage schenken van tenminste 50 gulden.
5. allen die en zoolang zij jaarlijks bijdragen voor een vaste zitplaats in het kerkgebouw en door het bestuur als leden zijn erkend.

Art. 7.

De kapelaan wordt benoemd door de Colonial and Continental Church Society; buiten de in art. 5, sub 4 genoemde som wordt het bedrag van zijn salaris door de algemeene vergadering van leden vastgesteld.

Art. 8.

De giften, legaten en erfmakingen, waaraan door de gevers of erflaters geene bijzondere bestemming is gegeven, maken het kapitaal uit van de vereeniging, van welk kapitaal of fonds, aanvankelijk gebezigd tot voltooiing van het kerkgebouw, de hoofdsom voor het vervolg uitsluitend bestemd blijft tot verbetering en uitbreiding, ook tot stichting en onderhoud van pastorie of andere bijgebouwen, mitsgaders tot voorziening in buitengewone behoeften.

Art. 9.

Dit fonds wordt, voor zoover het niet als bedrijfskapitaal beschikbaar moet worden gehouden, op renten uitgezet en buiten de loopende rekening der administratie, afzonderlijk verantwoord.

Aan een batig slot van de administratierekening wordt door de algemeene vergadering van leden bestemming gegeven.

Het kantoor, bedoeld in art. 4 nummer twee van het Wetboek van Burgerlijke Regtsvordering, is gevestigd bij den kapelaan van meergenoemd kerkgebouw.

Art. 10.

Het hoofdbestuur is en blijft opgedragen aan de gezamenlijke leden van het bestuur, nu, of in der tijd, van de Colonial and Continental Church Society te Londen.

Art. 11.

Het dagelijksch beheer der vereeniging en de administratie van het sub 8 bedoelde fonds worden opgedragen aan twee „Church-wardens", telken jare opnieuw te benoemen in de in art. 13 bedoelde vergadering, de een door den kapelaan, de ander door de in die vergadering persoonlijk tegenwoordige leden, bij meerderheid van stemmen.

Deze benoemingen zijn onderworpen aan de goedkeuring van het hoofdbestuur. Indien deze goedkeuring mocht worden geweigerd, zoo zal binnen 14 dagen na ontvangst van zulk een besluit eene buitengewone algemeene vergadering moeten worden belegd, op de wijze in art. 13 omschreven, tot het op nieuw benoemen van „Church-wardens" en zoo vervolgens, zullende de aftredende „Church-wardens", hunne functien blijven uitoefenen tot dat hunne opvolgers wettig zijn benoemd.

De „Church-wardens" regelen onderling hunne werkzaamheden en zijn niet aansprakelijk de een voor den ander.

Art. 12.

Het boekjaar der vereeniging loopt van primo Januari tot ultimo December. Jaarlijks wordt in de art. 13 bedoelde vergadering door „Church-wardens" aan de leden rekening en verantwoording gedaan van het gehouden beheer over het afgeloopen jaar; de goedgekeurde rekening strekt hun tot decharge. De leden zullen ook bevoegd zijn telken jare uit hun midden één of meer personen te benoemen om de rekening van het dagelijksch beheer na te zien.

Art. 13.

Jaarlijks wordt, zoo mogelijk in de eerste week na Paschen, eene algemeene vergadering van leden gehouden, waartoe de leden door de „Church-wardens" bij circulaire, minstens acht dagen tevoren moeten worden opgeroepen.

Art. 14.

De „Church-wardens" zijn bevoegd om de leden tot buitengewone algemeene vergaderingen bijeen te roepen, op de wijze bij art. 13 omschreven, en zijn daartoe verplicht indien het hoofdbestuur, de kapelaan of minstens tien leden zulks verlangen.

Art. 15.

Alle vergaderingen worden geleid door den kapelaan of door een door hem aan te wijzen plaatsvervanger.

Art. 16.

Minstens een jaar vóór den afloop van den tijd waarvoor deze vereeniging is aangegaan, wordt in een buitengewone algemeene vergadering beslist over de verlenging van den duur der vereeniging.

Art. 17.

Alle besluiten genomen bij meerderheid van stemmen van de op de vergaderingen persoonlijk tegenwoordige leden, zijn verbindend voor de vereeniging.

Art. 18.

De banken 2 en 4 in meergenoemd kerkgebouw zullen volgens de bestaande usance steeds worden gereserveerd voor den Britschen gezant bij het Nederlandsche Hof en de verdere leden nu of indertijd van dat gezantschap en bank 1 zal op verlangen van den kapelaan steeds ter beschikking staan van hem of van zijn gezin.

Goedgekeurd bij Koninklijk besluit van 29 September 1873 no. 13 (Nederlandsche Staatscourant van 30 October 1873, no. 257) en gewijzigd bij de Koninklijke besluiten van 29 September 1902, no. 17 (Ned. Staatscourant van 15 Oct. 1902 no. 241, volgnummer 784) en van 31 Dec. 1912, no. 31 (Ned. Staatscourant van 20 Februari 1913, no. 43, volgnummer 216).

APPENDIX IVb.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AT THE HAGUE.

Article 1.

We the undersigned jointly transfer to the Society the Church building together with the ground on which it stands and which at present forms part thereof and is known on the map showing the parcelled out registered immovable properties of the Municipality of The Hague, as No. 5571, Section A, having an area of 26 „ares" 35 „centiares" (half an acre, 17 poles and 12 yards) together with and subject to all such easements as may be connected therewith, and of these the undersigned John Abraham Tinne more particularly the ground on which the Church building is erected and everything which was used by him in the building thereof and further — jointly with the other undersigned — all that he and the other undersigned have contributed towards the foundation.

Article 2.

The purpose of the Society is to allow in the Church building mentioned in Article 1 religious services to be held in the English language according to the rites and ceremonies of the present Church of England.

Article 3.

The Society bears the name of „The Anglican Church". It has its seat at The Hague and elects its domicile there with the Chaplain.

Article 4.

The duration of the Society, originally fixed for 29 years and 11 months to begin with the 29th day of September 1873, and at the expiration of that period extended for a similar period, is again extended until the 29th day of September 1924.

Article 5.

The costs of maintaining the Church building, the Parsonage belonging to it as well as the daily requirements of the institution shall be found by:

1. the annual receipts from pew-rents;
2. the proceeds of collections to be held, gifts and legacies;
3. the interest of all monies which shall be invested as capital by the Committee of the Society;
4. the annual grants to be made by the Colonial and Continental Church Society in London to the amount of £ 50 per annum and this sum shall in the first place be used to augment the stipend of the Chaplain.

Article 6.

Members of the Society are:

1. The founders.
2. The members of the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, established in London.
3. The Chaplain.

4. All who contribute to the Society an annual sum of at least 50 Florins.
5. All who pay — and as long as they pay — an annual sum as pew-rent for a seat in the Church building and who are recognised as members by the Committee.

Article 7.

The Chaplain is appointed by the Colonial and Continental Church Society. With the exception of the sum mentioned in Article 5 sub 4, the amount of his stipend is fixed by the Members in general meeting.

Article 8.

The gifts and legacies which the donors or testators did not destine for any special purpose shall form the capital of the Society and the principal part of such capital or fund which was originally used for the completion of the Church building shall henceforth be used exclusively for improvement and extension and also for building and maintaining a parsonage or other additional buildings, as well as to supply any special requirements.

Article 9.

This fund, in so far as it need not remain available as working capital, shall be invested and accounted for separately from the running expenses of the administration. The general meeting of members shall decide for what purpose any credit balance of the administration account shall be used.

The office mentioned in Article 4 sub 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be the residence of the Chaplain of the above mentioned Church.

Article 10.

The management is and remains entrusted to the joint members of the Committee present and future of the Colonial and Continental Church Society in London.

Article 11.

The duties of the Executive of the Society for the administration of the funds mentioned in Article 8 are entrusted to two Churchwardens, who shall retire and be appointed each year at the meeting mentioned in Article 13, one by the Chaplain, and the other by the members personally present at that meeting by a majority of votes.

These appointments are subject to the approval of the Management. Should this approval be withheld, then within 14 days after the receipt of such a decision an extraordinary general meeting shall be convened in manner provided in Article 13 for the purpose of another election of Churchwardens, and so on, the retiring Churchwardens to carry on their duties until their successors be legally appointed.

The Churchwardens allocate their functions mutually, the one not being responsible for the other.

Article 12.

The financial year of the Society runs from the first day of January to the last day of December inclusive. Each year at the meeting referred to in Article 13

an account shall be rendered to the members by the Churchwardens of theri administration during the past year; and the approval of the account shall constitute their discharge.

The members shall also be entitled each year to appoint one or more of their number to examine the accounts of the Executive.

Annually, if possible in the first week after Easter, a general meeting of members shall be held, and the members shall be convened hereto by the Churchwardens by circular, at least 8 days previously.

Article 14.

The Churchwardens are entitled to call the members together in extraordinary general meeting in manner as provided in Article 13, and they are bound to do so if the Management, the Chaplain or at least 10 members so desire.

Article 15.

All meetings are presided over by the Chaplain or by a substitute nominated by him.

Article 16.

At least one year previous to the expiration of the period for which the Society has been formed, a decision regarding the extension of the duration of the Society shall be taken in an extraordinary general meeting.

Article 17.

All decisions taken by a majority of votes of the members personally present at the meetings shall be binding on the Society.

Article 18.

The pews Nos. 2 and 4 in the above mentioned Church building shall, according to the existing custom, always be reserved for the British Minister at the Court of the Netherlands and the other members of the Legation, present and future, and Pew No. 1 shall, at the request of the Chaplain, always be at the disposal of himself or his family.

Approved by Royal Decree of 29 September 1873, No. 13 (Official Gazette dated 30 October 1873, No. 257) and Revised by the Royal Decrees of 29 September 1902, No. 17 (Official Gazette dated 15 October 1902, No. 241, and following number 784) and dated 31 December 1912, No. 31 (Official Gazette of 20 February 1913, No. 43 and following number 216).

APPENDIX Va.

8 April 1905.
No. 34.

WIJ WILHELMINA, bij de gratie Gods, Koningin der Nederlanden, Prinses van Oranje-Nassau, enz., enz., enz.

Op de voordracht van Onzen Minister van Justitie van den 31 Maart 1905, 1e Afdeeling C, No. 363, en van Onzen Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken ad interim van den 1 April 1905, Kabinet No. 1.

Gelet op de Koninklijke besluiten van den 8 Januari 1822, No. 97 en van den 8 April 1822, No. 109:

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

Met intrekking in zooverre van het bepaalde bij het Koninklijk besluit van den 8 April 1822, No. 109, den Kerkeraad der Nederduitsche Hervormde Gemeente te 's-Gravenhage te ontheffen van de verplichting tot bewaring van het zilver, linnen en servetgoed, Bijbels, boeken, toebehoord hebbende aan de bij Koninklijk Besluit van 8 Januari 1822, No. 97 opgeheven Engelsche hervormde gemeente te 's-Gravenhage, benevens de papieren; en genoemden Kerkeraad te machtigen alle deze goederen af te dragen in dier voege, dat het zilver en het tweede deel van het Kerkregister, benevens de papieren, worden overhandigd aan den Buitengewoon Gezant en Gevolmachtigd Minister van Groot-Brittannië en Ierland in Nederland, en het linnen en servetgoed, de Bijbels en boeken, met uitzondering van voornoemd deel van het Kerkregister, aan den Kapelaan der Britsche Legatie in Nederland.

Onze voornoemde Ministers zijn, ieder voor zooveel hem betreft, belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit.

HET LOO, den 8 April 1905.
(get.) WILHELMINA.

De Minister van Justitie,
(get.) J. A. Loeff.
De Minister van Buitenlandsche
Zaken ad interim,
(get.) Ellis.

Voor eensluidend afschrift,
De Secretaris-Generaal bij het Departement van Justitie,
VAN BLOM.

APPENDIX Vb.

Royal Decree returning the Silver Communion Plate.

April 8th, 1905.
No. 43.

WE WILHELMINA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Oranje-Nassau etc., etc., etc.

On the submission of Our Minister of Justice dated the 31st March 1905, 1st Division C. No. 363, and of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, ad interim, of the 1st April 1905, Cabinet No. 1;

Having regard to the Royal Decrees of the 8th January 1822, No. 97, and of the 8th April 1822, No. 109;

Have approved and decreed;

Whilst repealing in this respect the provisions of the Royal Decree dated 8th April 1822, No. 109, to relieve the Church Council of the Dutch Reformed Church at The Hague of the obligation of the custody of the silver and linen, Bibles and books belonging to the English Reformed Church at The Hague which was suspended by Royal Decree of January 8th, 1822, together with its records, and to authorise the aforesaid Church Council to dispose of all these Articles in such manner that the silver and the second Volume of the Church Register together with the records are handed over to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Ireland in the Netherlands, and the linen, the Bibles and books, with the exception of the aforesaid Volume of the Church Register, to the Chaplain of the British Legation in the Netherlands.

Our above mentioned Ministers are in so far either of them is concerned entrusted with the execution of this Decree.

HET LOO, April 8th, 1905.

(signed) WILHELMINA.

The Minister of Justice
(Signed) J. A. Loeff.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs
ad interim
(Signed) Ellis.

For correct copy,
The Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice,
VAN BLOM.

APPENDIX VI.

INVENTORY OF TABLETS, STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, ETC. IN THE PRESENT ANGLICAN CHURCH.

A. BRASS TABLETS;

1. In Humble Thankfulness for Great and continued Mercies This Church St. John and St. Philip, Consecrated and dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in accordance with the Rites and ceremonies of the Protestant and Evangelical Church of England; by the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, Acting under the Seal and Commission of John, Lord Bishop of London, on the 19th Oct. 1873; has been built by John Abraham Tinne of Briarley, Aigburth in the County of Lancaster England, as a Memorial to his Dutch Ancestry, and more especially to his Grandfather John Abraham Tinne, born in 1742, deceased in 1808, and interred within the Klooster Kerk of this town, and to his Father Philip Frederic Tinne, the last male member of the Family resident in Holland, born in 1772, deceased in 1844, and interred at Eikenduinen in the Parish of Loosduinen near this town, both of whom held high office in the Service of their country. The Church is placed under the Patronage and Direction of the Colonial and Continental Church Society of London, who have made an annual grant of fifty pounds in aid of the fund of the Chaplaincy.

2. In loving Memory of Pieter Marius Schelling, Sidesman of this Church for many years. Born 13th March 1853, died 7th April 1916 and of Alice Maude His wife. Born 19th May 1854, died 28th May 1902.

3. In proud and loving Memory of our son Alan Herbert Gregson, Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge and 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Kent Regiment of the British Army. Killed in action near Gaza, April 19th 1917, aged 22 years.

Mors Vita Janua.

4. To the glory of God and in grateful memory of the Revd. Richard Aubrey Chichester Bevan. M.A. Born 28th August 1860, died 7th January 1925. Chaplain of this Church and Honorary Chaplain to His Majesty's Legation from 14th June 1920 till his death.

This tablet is erected by his congregation as a token of respect and affection.

R. I. P.

B. STONE TABLETS.

1. Two Coats of arms, one with motto; Nec Aspera Terrent.

Sacred to the Memory of Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe. G. C. G, H. B. M's Eny. Exy; and Mins; Pleny. at the Court of the Netherlands for 16 years. Died at The Hague Oct. 29, 1851.

Also to the Memory of Annie His wife daughter of the Hon. Robert Kennedy. Died at Tunbridge Wells Oct. 18. 1855.

Motto; Stet Fortuna Domus.

2. In memory of Reginald Charles William Baron de Tuyll who was born on the 25th day of September 1845 and died at Vienna on the 17th day of October 1903. Also of his sister Marie Louise Otteline Niagara widow of Arnaud Baron de Brienen, who was born on the 25th day of July 1847 and died at Clingendaal on the 18th day of August 1903. This memorial has been placed here by Maximilian Baron de Tuyll, their brother and Sophie Mathilde de Yorke, Amy Needham and Eleonore Countess Lutzow thr sisters.

„Thou wilt keep them in perfect peace".

3. To the glory of God and in loving memory of Violet wife of Ferdinand H. M. Koch. Born 26 Febr. 1886. Died 23 Dec. 1925.

„Blessed are the pure in heart." Mat: V : 8.

Erected by her Husband and daughter.

C. WINDOWS.

1. Presented by John Melvil. Churchwarden.

2. Charlotte Mansfield wife of Baron Vincent de Tuyll de Serooskerken, departed this life at The Hague February 7th 1869.

To the glory of the ever blessed Trinity and in memory of their mother this window is given to the church of St. John and St. Philip by her children.

3. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, goodwill towards men.

With Coat of arms.

4. In loving memory of William Charles Reginald Baron van Tuyll van Serooskerken, October 17th 1903. His devoted wife.

In Christ shall all be made alive.

With Coat of arms.

5. Coat of arms of the families [1]);
   a. Tinne.
   b. Tinne—Sandbach.
   Motto Aspiro.

6. Coat of arms of the family Tinne—Robinson [1]).
   Motto Aspiro.

7. Coat of arms of the Netherlands with motto: Je Maintiendrai.

8. Coat of arms of Great Britain with motto: Dieu et mon Droit.

9. An American memorial of the International Conference of Peace 1899.
   Pacim Meam Do Vobis. Manent Fides. Spes Charitas.

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[1]) John Abraham Tinne, the donor of the Church first married Margareth Sandbach and secondly Elisabeth Rose Robinson.

10. This window was given by his children in memory of Edward Brine, B.A. British Chaplain in the Hague from 1851—1896. Died 6th June 1903, aged 90 years and 9 months.
Of whose hand have I received a bribe to blind mine eyes therewith.

11. To the glory of God and in most loving memory of Christine, wife of Maurice Huyssen van Kattendyke, died 24 January 1903.
They shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.

In the Sanctuary.

12 and 16 (Both the same). In loving memory of William Charles Reginald Baron van Tuyll van Serooskerken. Oct. 17th 1903. His devoted wife. In Christ shall all be made alive.
With Coat of arms. Jesus in Gethsemane.

13. I am the resurrection and the life.
With Coat of arms. Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalena.

14. To the glory of God and in memory of Marie Louise Otteline Niagara daughter of Baron Vincent de Tuyll and widow of Baron de Brienen died at the Hague August 1903. These windows are placed in loving remembrance by her daughter.
He shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead.
The Resurrection.

15. Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill towards men.
With Coat of arms. The Nativity.

In the vestry.

17. St. Norbert.

D. MISCELENIOUS.

1. Holy Bible and Common Prayer Book Presented to the English Chaplain at the Hague by V. R. Los, Warden, Ascension Day. 1881.

2. A Credence Table with brass plate and inscription;
A. M. D. G.
Hanc Mensam D. D.
Batavi Quidam his sacris confortati.
1923.

3. Sculpture of the Holy Communion, behind the altar with inscription;
„A new Commandment I give unto you — That ye love one another as I have loved you that ye also love one another."

APPENDIX VII.

CHAPLAINS AT THE HAGUE 1595—1929.

Name	Arrival	Appointed	Inducted or First Service	Departed Resigned Transferred	Died
1. John Wing.	1595		11 May 1627		1630
2. Samuel Balmford		5 Dec. 1628	24 Febr. 1630	1651 res.	
3. George Beaumont.			1 Jan. 1651	1 April 1661 tr.	
4. John Price.		5 May 1661	22 May 1661	1676 tr.	
5. Philip Macdonald Bowie Phil. D.		16 Nov. 1676	6 Dec. 1676		17 Sept. 171
6. David Blair. M.A.			20 June 1688	Dec. 1689 tr.	
7. Robert Milling.		26 Dec. 1715	3 May 1716		14 Aug. 174
8. Archibald Maclaine. D.D. co-pastor.	1746	4 Aug. 1747	27 Aug. 1747	28 June 1796 res.	25 Nov. 180
9. William Carp. D.D.			1803		27 June 182
10. Alexander B. Mackey M.A. ass. pastor			1821	3 Febr. 1822 [1]	5 Jan. 1835
1822 CHURCH SUSPENDED [1].					
Thomas Price D.D.			1825	1825	22 Jan. 1830
Robert Fenwick.			1828	1828	2 Aug. 1829
William H. Holworthy M.A.			1833		
1844 CHURCH RE-ESTABLISHED.					
1. S. H. Beresford.	22 May 1844		2 June 1844	1851 res.	
2. Edward Brine. B.A.			1851	1896 res.	9 June 1903
3. Herbert Ratford, B.A. [3] ass. Chapl.	8 Oct. 1893				
perm. „		1 Jan. 1896		July 1920 res.	
4. Richard Aubrey Chichester Bevan, M.A. [4]	10 Sept. 1920		12 Sept. 1920	25 Dec. 1924 [1]	7 Jan. 1925
Canon Frederick William Mervyn: M.A. acting			1 Febr. 1925	31 May 1925	
5. Albert Gershom Fenn, M.B.C.M. (Edin) [4]			31 May 1925	31 July 1927	
6. Robert Frew, D.D. O.B.E. [4]			28 Aug. 1927	30 Sept. 1928 [1]	
David Wright, acting.			2 Nov. 1927	10 Febr. 1929 [1]	
7. Henry Morrison Williams, M.A. O.B.E. [4]	Febr. 1929		17 Febr. 1929		

[1]) Last sermon. — [2]) This list is incomplete. — [3]) Domestic Chaplain to Sir Horac Rumbold, Bart July 1894. Honorary Chaplain to H. B. M. Legation 16 December 1895. — [4]) Hon Chaplain to H. B. M. Legation at The Hague.

CHURCHWARDENS 1851—1929.

a. For the Chaplain.

1. Baron W. van Tuyll	2 Aug.	1851
	24 Jan.	1865
2. John Melvil	24 Jan.	1865
	16 June	1876
3. F. C. Watson	19 June	1876
	22 April	1878
4. V. R. Los	25 April	1878
	1 Febr.	1887
5. .. Pryce	1 Febr.	1887
	23 Oct.	1890
6. A. E. Bles	23 Oct.	1890
	3 April	1899
7. Baron R. van Tuyll	3 April	1899
	16 April	1904
8. Baron van Pallandt Duinrell	16 April	1904
	31 March	1910
9. J. M. Fraser	31 March	1910
	24 April	1913
10. Hon. Henry van Dyke D.D.	15 May	1914
	19 Dec.	1917
11. R. Los van Aarlanderveen	30 July	1918
	27 April	1922
12. Miss L. van Putten	27 April	1922
	15 May	1929
13. *St. John Turner*	June	1929

b. For the Congregation.

1. Robert Maitland	2 Aug.	1851
	6 Oct.	1862
2. N. D. Goldsmid	6 Oct.	1862
	24 July	1865
3. F. Steers	24 July	1865
	3 April	1899
4. J. M. Fraser	3 April	1899
	31 March	1910
5. Victor R. Los van Aarlanderveen	31 March	1910
	died 1916	
6. H. M. March	30 July	1918
	27 April	1922
7. Corn. W. van der Hoogt	27 April	1922
(died)	18 July	1928
8. *G. Pippel*	15 May	1929

SIDESMEN 1896—1929.

1. Baron R. van Tuyll	6 April 1896— 3 April 1899.
2. M. H. Khiel	6 April 1896— . April 1900.
3. M. Laming	6 April 1896— 3 April 1899.
4. M. Rix	6 April 1896— 6 May 1905.
5. F. Steers	3 April 1899—16 April 1904.

The names in italics are office holders at present.

6.	A. E. Bles	3 April 1899—22 June 1919.	
7.	P. M. Schelling	3 April 1899— 7 April 1916	(died).
8.	G. Wilson	3 April 1899—31 May 1917.	
9.	F. A. Brounell	. April 1900—16 April 1904.	
10.	Vict. R. Los van Aarlanderveen	16 April 1904—31 March 1910.	
11.	Baron M. Huyze van Kattendijke	16 April 1904— 2 May 1912.	
12.	Herb. Becht	6 May 1905— 5 April 1906.	
13.	H. B. Gregson	5 April 1906—20 April 1923.	
		1 May 1924—12 May 1927.	
14.	Dr. A. Biersteker	19 June 1907—22 June 1919.	
15.	Baron Philip van Pallandt van Eerde	31 March 1910—20 April 1923.	
		1 May 1924—12 May 1927.	
16.	Baron H. van Tuyll van Coelhorst	31 March 1910—24 April 1913.	
		23 May 1916— 6 April 1920.	
17.	M. W. Verbrugge	6 May 1911—15 May 1914.	
18.	H. W. March	6 May 1911—31 May 1917.	
19.	*J. E. Scrutton*	6 July 1915—12 May 1927.	
		8 June 1928—	
20.	R. V. Laming	23 May 1916—31 May 1917.	
		6 April 1920— 8 April 1926.	
21.	C. W. van der Hoogt	31 May 1918—27 April 1922.	
22.	J. Martin Taylor	31 May 1918—22 June 1919.	
23.	V. Los van Aarlanderveen Jr.	22 June 1919— 1 May 1924.	
		4 May 1925— 8 June 1928.	
24.	.. Paterson	22 June 1919— 6 April 1920.	
25.	Lt. A. C. Coblyn	22 June 1919— 6 April 1920.	
		27 April 1922—20 April 1923.	
26.	T. van Oss	20 April 1921—1 May 1924.	
27.	H. Dent	27 April 1922— 1 May 1924.	
28.	F. L. Gentis	18 Sept. 1922—2 Febr. 1923	(died).
29.	M. L. Bevan	27 April 1922—18 Sept. 1922.	
30.	S. S. Straw	20 April 1923—12 May 1927.	
31.	J. van Yzeren	20 April 1923— 8 April 1926.	
32.	Eric Stoehr	1 May 1924— 8 April 1926.	
33.	H. W. van der Gugten	1 May 1924— 8 June 1928.	
34.	*C. Huygens*	1 May 1924—	
35.	G. Pippel	4 May 1925—15 May 1929.	
36.	*G. van den Berg*	4 May 1925—	
37.	C. N. Harmeyer	4 May 1925— 8 June 1928.	
38.	*A. M. van Oostveen*	4 May 1925—	
39.	I. Los	4 May 1925—12 May 1927.	
40.	F. A. Chambers	8 April 1926—15 May 1929.	
41.	John J. Furley	8 April 1926— 8 June 1928.	
42.	St. John Turner	8 June 1928—15 May 1929.	
43.	*W. J. Breslau*	8 June 1928—	
44.	*C. H. Pownall*	15 May 1929—	
45.	*Fred. Oudschans Dentz*	15 May 1929—	

The names in italics are office holders at present.

AUDITORS AND TREASURERS.

a. *Auditors.*

1. A. E. Bles 1895—1898
2. A. H. Kiehl 1899—1901
3. Leonard Wolterbeek 11 April 1901—1904
4. P. M. Schelling 16 April 1904—1907
5. Dr. A. Biersteker 19 June 1907—1918
6. H. B. Gregson 1908
   acting
7. G. Barger 1919—1920
8. H. W. March 1921
9. F. W. Steeg 1921—1922
10. T. van Oss 1923—1925
11. *G. van den Berg* 1925—

b. *Treasurers.*

1. The Churchwarden A. E. Bles 1899
2. The Churchwardens:
   Baron R. van Tuyll 1900—1905
   J. M. Fraser
3. P. M. Schelling 1906
   acting
4. G. Barger 1907—31 May 1917
5. R. V. Laming 31 May 1917—15 May 1929
6. *St. John Turner* 15 May 1929

ORGANISTS AND VERGERS.

a. *Organists*

1. Hendrik Pontiers 1873—1887
2. *H. A. P. de Waart* Oct. 1887—
3. .. de Wall, assistent,
   11 April 1898—3 April 1899
4. E. J. Kooy, acting
   December 1927—Oct. 1928

b. *Vergers*

1. Mrs. Bignell 1846—1896
2. Van Eck van Sluis 1897—1908
3. T. Howell 1908—1919
4. Chas. Fisher 1920—1924
5. F. Springborn 30 May 1924—24 Apr. 1927
6. *W. H. Gamble* 1 May 1927—

LEADERS OF THE CHOIR.

Mrs. A. J. Barnouw. W. A. Edwards. *Mrs. H. Pippel.*

CHAPLAINCY FUND — FOUNDED 1893 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. V. Los 1893—1920.
A Committee appointed in 1920.
Members: Mrs. *J. E. Laming* 1920—
Mr. H. M. March 1920—1922
Miss *L. van Putten* 1920— Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Mr. *T. van Oss* 1922—

The names in italics are office holders at present.

INDEX

(SUBJECTS.)

Alms dishes 82
Anniversary, fiftieth 1923 . . . 84
Annual meetings 74
Appointment, Rev. E. Brine . . 63
Churchwardens 64, 75
Sidesmen 75
Archives of the former English Church 87
of the present Anglican Church 88
Articles of Association 73

Bell, history of the 71
Building, in 1595 16
in 1844 51
in 1846 59
in 1873 . . . . . 69, 77
British Poor, relief of the . . . 64

Campbell, departure from Holland 58
negociations with the Municipality 54
renunciation of claims on the Church by — 64
request to the King 54
request to the Minister . . . 49
Cencus and Poor Fund 1799 . 33
Centenary of the Church 1696 . 26
Central heating 80
Chancel Screen 80
Chaplain, the English receive permission to elect their own . 19
the first resident 20
the first — in 1844 50
increase of the yearly stipend 19
oldest of the English 33
a second 24, 30
Chaplaincy fund 81
Chaplains 88
Church, archives of the former English 87
archives of the present Anglican 88
building in 1595 16
1844 51
1846 59
1873 . . . . . 69, 77
beginning of the English — in 1586 16
centenary in 1696 26
connection between the Dutch Reformed and English . . 27, 33
council, nomination of a . . 20
dedication of the — 1873 . . 71
demolition and sale of the — in 1840 40
description of the — in 1873 . 69
Dutch Reformed — in London 18
fire in the English — in 1780 30
interest of King Charles I in the English — in Holland . . 18
magazine 82
money collected for the founding of a new — in 1844 . . 48
name of the — in 1873 . . . 74
property of the former English-Society, Colonial and Continental 80
tempory suspension of the - 1822 35
trustees of the 64
wardens 64, 75
Clergy after the suspension . . 40
Colonial and Continental Church Society 80
Communion . . . . . .
expenses of the holy 25
silver 82, 91
Common interest with the Contra Remonstranten in 1616 . . . 17
with the Germans in 1626 . 18
Connection between Great Britain and the Netherlands 15
the Dutch Reformed and English Churches 27, 34
Contract with the German Nation 1626 105

Demolition of the Church, sale and — 1840 40
Dutch Church in London . . . 18
Reformed and English Churches, connection between . . 27
translation of the Liturgy into 29

Easter gift to the Chaplain . . . 65
Episcopalians and Presbyterians 29
Episcopal visitations 74
Erection of the Church building
in 1846 59
1873 66

Fees 83
Finantial support from the Dutch
States 17
Fire in the English Church 1780 30
Fund, Chaplaincy 81
Poor relief 64, 82
Building 81

Gifts 32, 83

Holy Communion, expense of the 25

Interest of King Charles I in the
English Church in Holland . 18
Inventory of Tablets, etc . . . 119

King of Bohemia, arrival of the
— 1621 18

Ladies guild 81
Lighting, electric 80
gas 64
Liturgy, translation of the — into
Dutch 29
Loan 52

Magazine 82
Mary Stuart and William of
Orange, support of 22, 25
Money collected for the founding
of a new Church building in
1844 48

Name of the Church 74

Office holders 122
Organ, galleries etc. erection of . 20
the — in 1873 79
in 1903 79
Organist 83

Parsonage 78
Peace Conference, first 76
second 76
Permission of the King in 1844
to re-establish the Anglican
Church 50
Poor Fund 64, 82
and census 1799 33
Presbyterians and Episcopalians 29
Prizes, presentation of 33
Property of the former English
Church 91
Pulpit, further history of the . 46

Queen of Bohemia, difficulties
with the 21

Rates and taxes 73
Renunciation of claims by Mrs.
Beresford and A. Campbell . 64

Sale and demolition of the Church
Building 1840 40
Sermon, last — 1822 38
Services,
dedication 1873 71
in Dutch 75
first — in the Church Building
1846 60
notices of the 83
for the prisoners of war . . . 77
Sidesmen 75
Sittings 83
Stipend, increase of the yearly —
of the English Chaplain . . . 19
Support, finantial — from the
Dutch States 17
of William and Mary . . . 22, 25
Suspension, clergy after the . . 40
temporaray — in 1822 . . . 35

Taxes, rates and 73
Trees 82
Trustees of the Church 64

Vestry meetings 74
Visitations, Episcopal 74

Wall and railing 77
William of Orange and Mary
Stuart, support of 22, 25
Windows, stained glass . . . 71, 77

INDEX

(PROPER NAMES.)

Aberdjoudj 67, 104
Aelst, van 98
Aitzema, L. van 18
Aken, van 98
Alford, D.D., Bishop Ch. R., . 74
Alkmaar 100
Alting, Rev. M., ... 27
Amararius, Ludovicus 18
Amsterdam 15, 16, 71
Anderson, John 48
Anna, Princess 33
Queen 30
Antwerp 15, 71
Aquiton(t) 99
Arbutnot, Mrs. 60
Arnhem 16
Athlone, Duchess of 40

Baans, J. de 95
Bagot, Sir Charles 43, 44
Balmford, Samuel 122
Barger, G. 75, 76, 125
Barnouw, Mrs. A. J. 125
Bas, J. de 41, 46
Batty, D.D. Bishop Staunton 5, 74
Beaujon, Mr. A. 99, 101
Beaumont, George 21, 122
Becht, H. 124
Bentinck, Count W. G. 99
Berbice 101
Berch van Heemstede, Jonkheer
L. van den 93
Berg, G. van den 124, 125
Beresford, Rev. S. H. 49, 50, 51, 52
59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 88, 122
Bergen op Zoom 16
Bevan, Lady Mary . . . 82, 84, 89
Rev. R. A. C. 81, 82, 88, 89,
119, 122
M. L. 124
Miss Mildred 82
Miss Ulrica 82
Beyeren van Schagen van . . 43, 44
Biersteker, Dr. A. 124, 125
Bignell, Mrs. 125
Blair, Dr. David . . 24, 25, 30, 122
Bles, A. E. . . . 74, 123, 124, 125
Bois-le-Duc 16
Bom, Mr. Jan 99
Boreel, Jonkheer W. W. A. 68, 72
Bouquet, Willem 97
Bowie, Rev. Ph. Macdonald 22, 23,
25, 26, 28, 29, 122
Breda 16, 100
Breslau, W. J. 124
Breydenbach, Major J. P. . . . 97
Brielle 15, 16
Brienen, family van 78
M. L. O. N. van-née Van Tuyll
120, 121
Brine, Rev. Edw. 61, 63, 67, 73, 78,
81, 87, 88, 121, 122
Miss Margareth 87
Miss Mary 81
British Guiana 11
Brounell, F. A. 124
Bruges 15, 16
Brussels 16, 35
Bullis, Sir Pieter 32
Burnet, Rev. 28
Bury, Bishop H. **74, 84**

Camerius, Dr. 105
Campbell, Alexander 48
Archibald 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55,
56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65
Colin 48
John 48
Marion 58
Dent and Co 48, 58
Capellen, Jonkvr. H. M. L. van 66, 103
Jonkheer Th. F. van 103
Jonkvrouwe S. M. van . . . 103
Carew, Georgy 95
Carleton, Dudley 19, 105
Carp, Rev. W. 34, 35, 38, 39, 43
Castlereigh, Earl of 82
Cats 27
Chambers, F. A. 124
Charles I 13, 18, 19
II 21, 22
V 16

Charlotte, Princess 40
Charrington, Mrs. C. 87
Clancarty, Earl of 82
Coblyn, Lt. A. C. 84, 124
Cock, N. J. de 46
Cocksdorp 46, 47
Colwall, William 20
Copes van Cattenburg 45
Corbitt, Frans 20
Craven, Lord 32
Cromwell, Col. John 32
Oliver 21
Crum, Mrs. Walter 96, 103
Curaçao 101

Davidson, F. S. 84
Dedel 27
Deel, Maria Alexandrina . . . 99
Deerns and Westering 80
Delft 15, 16, 20
Demerara 66, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102
Dent, H. 84, 124
Wilkinson 48
Disbrowe, Sir Edw. Cr. 42, 44, 48, 49, 52, 62, 63, 78, 88, 119
Lady Annie 119
Miss 78
Dordrecht 15, 16, 28, 97
Doublet, Q. 107
Downing, George 21
Dunlop, D. 60, 62
Duuring, Jnr., C. 60
Dyk, Philippina H. van 97
Dyke, Hon. Henry van 74

Eck van Sluis, van 125
Edward I 15
Edward VI 18
Edwards, W. A. 125
Eikendaal, W. J. 68
Elisabeth Queen 15, 18, 21, 22, 30
Ellinkhuizen, E. J. van 45
Emants, M. 45
Eschauzier, Mrs. 84
Exmouth, Lord 103

Fagel, Henry 99
Falck, M. 68
Fargue, Maria Margareta la . . 33
Faustus 27
Faven Hester 98
Fenn, Rev. A. G. 89, 122
Fenwick, Rev. Rob. . . . 40, 122
Ferrier, Sir Alexander 58, 62
Eliza 58
Feuilleteau de Bruyn, W. . . . 100
Fisher, Chas. 125
Fletcher, Thomas 20
Flushing 15, 20
Fonseca, Baron Lopez de . . . 61
Forbes, John 20
Forier, Jan 16
Fraser, J. M. 75, 77, 78, 79, 123, 125
Frederick V 18
Fremantle, Hon. W. H. 76
Frere, Hatley 103
Frew, Dr. Robert 89, 122
Fry, Sir Edw. 76
Furley, John J. 124

Gamble, W. H. 125
Gelder, Dirk de 46
Gelskerken, Hermanus 97
Margaretha 97
Gentis, F. L. 124
George III 101
German, Dr. 105
Gibbs, Col. 77
Goldsmid, N. D. 78, 123
Gorinchem 16
Gousset, Martenus 99
Gower, Arthur Leveson . . 91, 92
Granville, Countess 82, 83
Gregson, H. B. 80, 83, 124, 125
A. H. 119
Groenevelt, F. van 20
Grundy, Rev. C. H. 76
Gugten, H. W. van der 124
Guinta d'Albani, Bros 42

Haarlem 16, 71
Haakman and Co. 80
Hageraats, L. 45
Hardiman, née Buitendyk, widow 36, 38
Harmeyer, G. N. 124
Harris, Lady 71
Admiral Sir E. 67, 72
Harvey, John 20, 107

Haslinghuis, Dr. J. E. 46
Havius, Jacob 33, 95
Hemony 71
Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht 97
Herklots, W. G. 60
Heusden 16
Heyden, Charles van der . . . 32
J. van der 95
Higgs 13
Hoboken, Anthy 60, 62
Hofstede de Groot, Dr. C. . . 33
Holworthy, Rev. W. H. 40
Hoogstraten, Count van 16
Hoogt, Mrs. L. van der 84
Cornelius, W. van der 79, 80, 123, 124
Howard, Sir Henry 93, 94
Howell, T. 125
Hudig, D. and J. 60, 62
Huygens, C. 124
Huyssen v. Kattendyke, Christine 131
Baron M. 124
family 78

Ife, Miss 84
Immerzeel 32, 33

James I 13, 18, 19
Jochems, W. 26
Jocelyn, John Strange 68
Johnston, Sir Harry 96
Jonas, Antoinette 58
Jong, Chr. de 38

Kemp, J. G. van der 26
Kiehl, A. H. 75, 123, 125
Knappert, Dr. L. 27
Knowles, W. P. 60, 62
Knox, John 68
Koch, Ferd. H. M. 120
Violet 120
Koopman, J. F. H. 80
Kooy, E. J. 83, 125
Krellius 30

Laar, N. P. van de 84
Lake, Rev. K. 76
Lamborne, Henry 20
Laming, Mrs. J. E. 79, 81, 83, 84, 125
Laming, Mr. 75, 123
R. V. 84, 124, 125
Langton, Thomas 20
Laud, Archbishop 13
Ledeboer Bzn., L. V. 60, 62
Leeuwen, Ph. van 21
Leicester, Earl of 15, 16, 43, 44
Leversedge, John 32
Leyden 16, 24, 30, 71
Lock, Rev. Dr. 76
Los, V. R. . . . 121, 123, 125
I. 124
Los van Aarlanderveen, V. R. 75, 79, 80, 84, 123, 124
Jr., V. 124
Lotter, Chr. 36, 38
C. G. 26
Low Hon. Seth 77, 78
Lutzow, Countess Eleonora . . 120

Mac Inroy and Parker 102
Mackay Baron Donald . . . 68, 72
Mackay Rev. Alex. B. 38, 39, 87, 122
Maclaine, Dr. 30, 33, 122
Macpherson, Barbara 58
James 48, 58
Maitland, Robert 64, 123
March, H. W. 79, 80, 81, 123, 124, 125
Marets, des 25
Marling, Sir Chas 84
Martin, John 68
Maud, Dr. C. 84
Mauritius, Tibaldus . 18, 105, 107
Meertens A. 100
Mees, R. A. and R. P. . . . 60, 62
Meeuw, N. 45
Melbourne, Thomas 20
Melvill, John 65, 72, 78, 120, 123
Mervyn, Canon F. W. 88, 89, 122
Meurs, van 75
Middelburg 16, 71
Milling, Rev. R. 28, 30, 34, 122
Moll, Jacob 60, 62
Moran, F. J. C. 68
Mortry, Dr. George 21
Moss, Bart, Sir Thomas Edw. . 67
Muelen, J. C. van der 11

Nagell, Baron van 101

Nagel, J. A. 37, 38
Needham, Amy 120
Netherwood, Samuel 20
Noot, Jonkheer van der 68
Northcote, Rev. Hon. A. . . . 76

Oem 98
Oostveen, A. M. van 124
Oss, T. van . . 81, 84, 124, 125
Mrs. 84
Ostend 16
Oudschans Dentz, Fred. . . . 124

Palland Duinrell, Baron van 73, 77, 123
Palland van Eerde, Baron F. van 84
van Keppel, Baron van . . . 37
Baron P. van 124
Paramaribo 48
Paterson 124
Paulowna, Anna 104
Percival, Dr. 76
Phillip II 15
Phillips, Dr. A. 80
Pierson, Mrs. N. G. 82
Pigon, Dr. 76
Pippel, G. 123, 124
Mrs. H. 83, 125
Pontiers, H. 83, 125
Portland, Duchess of 28
Pownall, C. H. 124
Praice, Rev. E. H. 76
Price, John 23, 95, 122
Price, Rev. Thomas . . . 40, 122
Prins, A. T. 60
Pryce 123
Putten, Miss L. van 81, 123, 125

Rammekens, ... 15
Rashdall, Rev. H. 76
Ratford, Rev. H. 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 91, 94, 122
Reesema, A. S. van 60, 62
Regt, W. M. C. 11
Repelaer van Driel, Jhr. O. J. A. 78, 93
Rhode, widow 36, 38
Ridder, Pieter de 46
Riemer, Mr. Jacob de 17
Rietqueslaer, Susanna Dorothea 98
Rietvelt, L. 107
Ringrose, Junr. C. L. 60, 62
John 60
Rix, M. 75, 123
Robinson, Mary 102
Rockwood, Robert 32, 95
Roosegaarde Bisschop, Dr. W. . 12
Rose, Anna 66, 102
Elisabeth 103, 120
William 102
Rotterdam 15, 16, 29, 58, 72
Rueb, C. 60
Cz., C. 60, 62
Rumbold, Sir Horace . . . 88, 122
Rijswijk 17

Salisbury, Lord 88
Sandbach, Margaretha . . 103, 120
Sandbach, Samuel 103
Tinne and Co. 66, 67, 102
Satow, Sir Ernest 76
Schelling, P. M. 75, 77, 119, 124, 125
Alice Maud 119
Scheurleer, Henry and William 27
Schroot, Messrs. 77
Schrumph 46
Scrutton, Mrs. 84
J. E. 84, 124
Sharpe, Henry 20
Shortis, John 20
Sirtema van Grovestins, Baroness 77
Smit and Tels 79
Smith, Rich. 60
Socinus, Lallius 27
Sperling, John 68
Spiegel, Van der 98, 101
Spreken, H. van 95
Springborn, Fred. 125
Stabroek 99
Stamp, Dr. William 21
Stanley, Dr. 25
Steeg, F. W. 125
Steers, F. 72, 123
Steevens, Gerardus 20, 58
Stevens, Rev. W. . 11, 25, 29, 34
Stockum W. P. van 61, 68
Stoehr, Eric 124
Straw, S. S. 84, 124
Stuart, Mary 22, 24, 25
Stubbs, Dr. C. W. 76

Sullivan, J. A. 102
W. H. 71
Sussendorf, Mrs. 84
Swaanewijk, A. van 95
Swieten, van 23
Switser 51
Sypesteyn, Jonkheer C. A. van . 11

Taylor, J. Martin 124
Temperley, Mrs. 84
Temple, Sir William 24, 32
Texel 46, 47
Thurloe 21
Tinne, Adrien Abraham Alexander 100
Alexandrine . 66, 67, 69, 103, 104
Catharina Dorothea 97
Chretien Theodore . . . 100, 102
Ernestus Harmanus 97
Herman William 12, 67, 70, 96, 98, 103
Jeanne Marguerita . . . 98, 100
Johan Christoffel 97
Johannes 97, 98
John Abraham 67, 68, 70, 72, 87, 88, 96, 98, 99, 103, 104, 111, 114, 119, 120
John Ernest 68
Matthijs . . 98, 99, 100, 101, 102
Paulus 98
Philippe Frederic 33, 66, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 119
Tinne-Sandbach 120
Tinne-Robinson 120
Titcomb, Bishop J. H. . . . 74, 90
Tongeren, Fred. van 21
Torrowgood, widow Robert Rockwood 32, 95
Turner, St. John . . 123, 124, 125
Turing Bart, Sir James 62
Henry and Sir Robert . . . 62
Tuyl, Barones van 80
Baron R. van . . . 75, 123, 125
Baron W. van 64, 123
Tuyl van Coelhorst, Baron H. van 124
Tuyl van Serooskerken, Charl. née Mansfield 130
family 78
Reginald, W. C. . . 78, 120, 121
Tweedie, Major 77
Twiss, Danl. 60, 62

Utrecht 16, 71

Vale, W. H. 70
Venice 15
Verbrugge, B. 60
Verbrugge, M. W. 124
Vere 15, 16, 58
Vere, Col. Horace 17
Verstolk de Soelen 42, 44
Villiers Roos, J. de 30
Vredenburg, Baron van 75

Waart, H. de 83, 125
Walcheren 15
Waldorp, J. 70
Walker and Sons 71, 80
Wall, de 125
Walsh, Rev. W. 72
Warmenshuysen, J. 107
Watson, F. C. 123
West-Friesland 19, 25
India 48, 66, 98, 102
Weywood 17
White, Rev. L. B. . . . 68, 72, 73
Wildeman, M. G. 11
Wilhelmina, Queen . . 93, 117, 118
Wilkinson, Rev. H. B. W. . . 73
D.D. Bishop T. W. 74
Willem I 34, 35, 108, 109
II 50, 110
William, King 22, 24, 25
Williams, Rev. H. M. 89, 90, 122
Wilson, G. 124
Wing, John 20, 122
Winnington-Ingram D.D., Bishop A. F. 5
Wolterbeek, Leonard 125
Wright, Rev. D. . . . 88, 89, 122

Yarde-Buller, Rev., Hon. R. J. . 76
Yorke, S. M. de 129
Young, Charles 48
Thomas 48
Yzeren, J. van 124

Zanten, W. H. van 68
Zegwaard, Mr. Cornelis van . . 68
Zuylen van Nyevelt, van . . . 110
Zwolle 16

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Oudschans Dentz, F.
History of the English
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BOSHER
MAR 29 '63

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